The New-York Times.

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THANKSGIVING.

Observances of the Day in this City and Elsewhere.

Causes for Thankfulness as Presented by the Clergy.

Words of Gratitude, Counsel and Good Cheer.

The Festival at the Various Charitable Institutions.

A HAPPY TIME GENERALLY.

No one who entered into the observance of yesterday's holiday with the proper spirit is troubled this morning with any twinges of conscience or gripings abdominal. He who arose in the brisk morning with a large realization of the bounteous dispensations with which in the last year we have been blessed, dressed himself neatly in his "Sunday-go-to-meeting" garb, spent his morning under the droppings of the sanctuary, and the evening under the drippings of the home turkey, retiring with a thankful heart at a seasonable hour, lived as he ought to live, slept as he would like to sleep, and feels altogether the better for his day of rest thus rationally spent. There were some—not the majority, perhaps—who thus comported themselves who will bear out the truth of the assertion. Other some there are, however, who spent the day far differently, and who are suffering this morning from qualms physical and spiritual that they would gladly be rid of.

Divers and diverse are the ideas of the manner in which general holidays like that of yesterday should be spent, which obtain among the various classes of the American people. There are the lineal descendants of the Puritans, ascetic even at the Thanksgiving dinner table, chewing little and eschewing much, prompt in their attendance at church, plain in their apparel, and taking their recreation even with a grave and serious air, like that with which Pickwick did his skating. The number of these among us is lamentably few. Then there is the tribe of Knickerbocker, more numerous in this City, fond of a good dinner, but not always so able to purchase one as their good fathers were, not loth to accept an invitation to take turkey, and capable of doing full justice to a good square meal. And then there is the great body of citizens who, so to speak, never had any fathers—sired by nobody and dammed by everybody—the lazy, lubberly drones of the great Gotham hive, who live without visible means of support and elbow back the deserving poor at the tables spread by charity on such occasions as these. And there are the sons of Shoddy, (who are also orphans,) who live well, eat well, worship with lip service, dress expensively, and give nothing, except for purposes of ostentation, to aid the suffering poor. Then we have the numerous company of those who labor with body or with brain for their daily bread, and generally have good appetites, but not always the wherewithal to appease them sumptuously.

The people of different races from all parts of the globe claim also a large enumeration here, who sojourn among us, do the principal part of the voting and office-holding, and clamor loudly, and not always unjustly, for the right of enjoying the customs of their native lands without let or hindrance in this lamentably free country. All according to their wont were at liberty yesterday to enjoy themselves. The places of business were generally closed. The Courts were adjourned; the public buildings silent and deserted; the ringing anvil stilled; the busy loom motionless; the voices of the brokers, the auctioneers, the salesmen in the various marts of trade hushed or raised only in revelry; the hack-drivers, *pro hac vice*, without occupation and unsolicitous; the barbers absent from their shops, under whose bare poles not a zephyr of business was stirring; and all classes and conditions of men, except those who sell liquor, (who drove a lively trade,) and those whose business it is to chronicle in these and other columns the doings of everybody else, devoted only to the pursuit of pleasure after a brief hour or two spent by a few of them in the morning in sugaring o'er the day's excesses with devotion's visage at the churches. Below is given a full report of the doings at the Churches, at the public and private institutions, in the prisons, and out of doors.

THE HOWARD MISSION.

There was quite a gala day at the Howard Mission yesterday, commencing at 10:30 A. M. Musical and other exercises were held in the chapel of the Mission in New Bowery, which, with an intermission for dinner, were continued until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A large number of the girls, inmates of the institution, were seated on raised benches at one side of the chapel, where they sang sweetly many hymns and patriotic songs, accompanied by one of the teachers at the piano. Addresses were delivered during the morning by Mr. HATCH, President of the institution, and Messrs. Callendar, Foss, Phelps, Howell, Pratt and Sutton. The children then partook of a bountiful repast, which had been provided for them by the friends of the institution. At 3 o'clock they were again assembled in the chapel, and were addressed by Rev. Mr. VAN METER, Superintendent of the Mission, and Rev. Dr. HODGE. The "little wanderers" enjoyed themselves most heartily over the feast of good things which Thanksgiving Day invariably brings to them.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

At the Home for the Friendless and House of Industry, in East Thirtieth-street, there were exercises appropriate to the day, held in the chapel in the afternoon and evening. These consisted of singing and recitations by the children, and brief addresses by several gentlemen visitors. Dinner was provided for the several hundreds of the inmates of the institution, of which they partook at 5 P. M., and a very bountiful repast it was—provided by the many friends of this, one of the most useful of our charitable institutions. A large supply of clothing for the use of these friendless ones was received during Wednesday and yesterday. The whole affair passed off with much credit to the managers of the institution, and great joy and gratification to the recipients.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

At this institution the exercises continued throughout the day, commencing with singing by the children, recitations and examinations in geography, arithmetic, &c., in which they proved themselves to be proficients. At 1:30 o'clock the children marched down to the dining hall, where a most bountiful display of turkeys, chickens, roast and boiled beef, hams, pies, cakes, apples and almost everything else in the way of eatables had been provided. An attack was soon commenced, and the turkeys and pies disappeared with great celerity. After dinner the children again assembled in the schoolroom, and were addressed by Mr. HALLIDAY and several of the visitors, of whom there were a large number.

At 3 P. M. several hundred of the out-door poor, chiefly boys, assembled round the institution, and received a liberal supply of eatables.

FIVE POINTS MISSION.

At the Mission House some 600 children assembled, the larger ones in the chapel and the smaller in the infants' school, and went through a number of interesting exercises. A large number of the lady patronesses of the institution were present. At 3 o'clock dinner was served in the schoolroom, and the 600 little ones showed themselves as proficient in masticatory as scholastic exercises. The dining tables were handsomely decorated and presented a most attractive appearance. There are now about 600 children taught in the schools of the institution. Since its organization 14,000 [illegible] have been instructed, 2,600 children and adults have been furnished with homes and 150,000 garments have been provided. The trustees are now completing additional buildings on the lot adjoining the present building, and ask the aid of the charitably disposed to enable them to finish their undertaking.

SIXTEENTH WARD BOYS' LODGING HOUSE.

At this institution, No. 211 West Eighteenth-street, (under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society,) yesterday, about seventy boys were provided with a Thanksgiving dinner by Messrs. WARD & GODWIN. During the past twelve months this lodging house has furnished to the poor boys of this locality 22,684 lodgings, and has given 29,724 meals.

Most of the boys make an effort to help themselves. We avoid everything likely to encourage boys in idleness. Situations are found for numbers in the City, and those desirous to go West are assisted to reach that land of plenty, and when there provided with good homes. About seventy boys were present at the dinner, which was provided by Messrs. WARD & GODWIN.

ELEVENTH WARD BOYS' LODGING HOUSE.

The boys who sleep nightly at the Eleventh Ward Lodging House were supplied with a good Thanksgiving dinner yesterday by Mr. L. W. JAMES and Mr. DE E. HANLEY. Ample justice was done to the good things, and a cheery scene was presented at the table by the lively youths. After all was over the boys returned thanks to the donors and pronounced it the best dinner they had ever had.

ST. BARNABAS HOUSE.

The Episcopal Sisters of St. Barnabas House, No. 304 Mulberry-street, celebrated Thanksgiving Day by collecting together all the poor in their neighborhood, and giving them each a substantial meal. The House numbers about sixty inmates, but yesterday over 600 young ones, chiefly mission school children, partook of the hospitality of the good Sisters, who gave them a superabundance of turkey and mince pie.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The Children's Aid Society provided an excellent dinner for all the little ones that are favored with its beneficent care, at their various gathering places. Hundreds of happy faces were gathered around the bountifully-supplied tables, and partook of the banquet with a keen enjoyment known only to those whose festive days are few. Nothing was wanting to make the feast as rich for them as that enjoyed by the children of the wealthiest. The happiness of the day will cheer their lives, which are favored with few enough of the good things of earth, for many weeks to come, and will give them something to look forward to another year.

THE MIDNIGHT MISSION.

Quietly and unostentatiously Thanksgiving Day was celebrated by that most estimable of City institutions, the Midnight Mission. During the past Summer the number of refugees into the Mission house in Amity-street was twice larger than that of any other year, thus reducing the funds alarmingly low; but notwithstanding this, everything was afforded yesterday, by the lady having charge of the building, to the seventeen inmates for the purpose of appropriately celebrating the day. No strangers were admitted.

THE WILSON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

At the Wilson Mission House, corner of Avenue A and Eighth-street, yesterday, Thanksgiving Day was celebrated in a pleasant manner. At noon the parents and children of the Industrial School attached to the establishment met in the chapel, where they held services of prayer and song, and listened to an address from Rev. R. T. HALL, the pastor of the Mission Church. Afterward the parents, numbering 100 persons, sat down to an elegant repast in the dining rooms. After them came their children and those of the school, numbering 225, principally girls, between the ages of five and fifteen, who also partook of a bountiful supply of turkey, other substantials and fruits, all of which were furnished for the occasion by friends of the Institute. In the evening the young people, members of the Mission Church, had an agreeable social entertainment in the schoolroom. Ice cream, fruits and other delicacies, with music, vocal and instrumental, rendered the affair as enjoyable as could be desired. Some fifty persons attended.

The Association has purchased the large building, corner of Avenue A and Eighth-street, fifty-four by ninety feet, at a cost of $69,000, and have made alterations of the basement for a chapel, and second and third floors for the schools and industrial classes, at a cost of $15,000. Of this amount $62,000 have been raised by donations and sale of old building, leaving a deficit of $22,000. In this building a night refuge for homeless girls is now provided, and a nursery where parents can leave (on the payment of a small sum) their children while they are at work by the day. When their finances permit, the Association intend to open a reading room in connection with the Mission.

THE NEWSBOYS.

About two hundred and fifty newsboys sat down to a sumptuous Thanksgiving dinner, at the Newsboys' Home, No. 49 Park-place, at 7 o'clock last evening. For more than half an hour the boys reveled in turkey, chicken, pies, cakes and cranberry sauce. The dinner, which was the result of contributions from several friends, was both abundant and substantial. After it had been disposed of, the boys ascended to the reception room on the third floor, where there was singing and recitation by the boys, and short addresses by several friends of the Home. The boys went through the subsequent exercises with a degree of enthusiasm not less than that displayed by them at the dinner. The Home appeared throughout to be a model of cleanliness and good order.

THE PHELPS LODGE.

Thanksgiving at the "Phelps Lodge" was celebrated in a very handsome manner. Major SCHUYLER, of this City, provided an ample supply of turkey, and the means for all the plum pudding thought necessary for a Thanksgiving dinner. About 100 boys gathered about the tables and did ample justice to the good things so liberally provided. After dinner the boys were addressed by Major SCHUYLER, and engaged with great heartiness in singing a Thanksgiving song written by Rev. Dr. EDDY, of Brooklyn. Mr. HOWARD POTTER had sent to the Lodge during the afternoon a large basket of chestnuts and one of apples. These were distributed at the close of the exercises and made a fitting finale to all the good things that had gone before. We must not omit to add that too much praise cannot be given to Mr. CALDER, the Superintendent, and the ladies who assisted him, for the excellent taste displayed in the decoration of the house and the tables.

THE DAY AT THE TOMBS.

Passing with rapid step from the light and cheerful streets, all vocal as they were with the music of the bands and the laughter of merry children, the writer found himself suddenly within the walls of the City Prison.

Inside the male prison the scene was a comparatively cheerful one, as the corridors were thrown open for a few hours to the prisoners awaiting trial, and they were lounging about in uneasy groups, conversing together in low tones. Although it was Thanksgiving Day, these wretched beings seemed shut out from all participation in the day's observances, the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction having omitted the customary change in the regular diet of the prison.

The Tombs is not overcrowded with prisoners just at present, though, as one of the keepers remarked, "they are close enough to be comfortable." But it is probable that the present number will not be soon reduced, owing to the fact that nearly a majority of those confined in the Tombs are accused of having caused the death of a fellow-creature; and as this class of criminals usually enjoy the full benefit of the law's delays, their speedy removal is very doubtful. A glance at this homicidal list, as kept in the prison books, is a suggestive one. JOHN REAL, who killed Officer JOHN SMEDICK, in July, 1868, and who was tried, convicted and sentenced to the gallows, is still an inmate of the Tombs, awaiting decision of his case before the Supreme Court. REAL enjoys many comforts in his cell. He seems quite easy in mind, and presented a marked contrast to the time the writer last saw him, when the hammer of the workmen was busy preparing the scaffold upon which the law had condemned him to die. Then he was anxious, and professed to have no hope, although the stay of proceedings which arrived a few hours afterward gave him a new lease of life. Yesterday he chatted cheerfully to the few who approached his cell, and bore not the appearance of one whose life was already forfeited to the vengeance of law.

GEORGE BROWN, a colored man, is locked up on a charge of poisoning his wife SARAH, in Sullivan-street, some time last Summer. The case is a very doubtful one, and GEORGE will probably be soon discharged by the Grand Jury. WM. J. HAMILTON, who conceived a hatred of "MART" ALLEN, the notorious express robber and panel thief, in consequence of the fickleness of an abandoned woman, and who shot WM. MADDEN in Broadway, mistaking him for his rival, is also a prisoner. Near REAL's cell lies THOMAS JACKSON, the amiable Deputy Sheriff who murdered ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS in the First Ward, while quarreling with two or three ward politicians, and who was indicted on Wednesday by the Grand Jury for murder in the first degree. His theory of "self defence," so deftly used by the Coroner's jury, is still used in JACKSON's behalf, though the keepers smiled when they mentioned the fact.

These are the more noticeable cases, the others being THOMAS YATES, accused of causing the death of his malformed stepdaughter, in childbirth; REBECCA ULT, who stabbed THOMAS BARRETT, in West Broadway, subsequent to their return from a funeral; MARGARET ANDERSON, who killed JOHN HICKEY on the 8th of September, by a kick in the stomach; LYDIA GRIFFIN, a colored woman, who threw a brick at JAMES H. GRANT, also colored, and fractured his skull; PETER PERSUTE, who assaulted an old man named CORNELIUS SHAY on election day in Park-street; JOHN A. GOURLEY, accused of having dangerously wounded JOHN EDGE with a knife on the 20th of October; OWEN CLARK, accused of being accessory to the murder of BRIDGET WOOD in an up-town shanty, the husband being also in prison.

JAMES LEE, the faro dealer, who murdered WILLIAM KEANE in Alderman MILLER's saloon on the 15th inst., was also an inmate of the prison yesterday morning, but the keepers were surprised by the receipt of a discharge for LEE, Coroner ROLLINS having determined to accept bail for him. LEE wore a pair of black eyes as he emerged from the prison, though he seemed elated at his release. Coroner ROLLINS accepted DANIEL D. BEEKMAN, of No. 224 East Twenty-seventh-street, as LEE's bondsman, in the sum of $10,000 bail, and LEE departed to eat his Thanksgiving dinner in peace, the relatives of the murdered man passing the day of rejoicing in sorrowfully committing KEANE's disfigured remains to an untimely grave.

Leaving the male prison, a few steps took us to the female prison, which appeared in excellent order. A few women were in the corridor awaiting trial for minor offences, and the three women already spoken of in the list of homicides were visible through the grated doors of their cells. In the "ten-day" house, a few unfortunate women were sitting round the very hot stove. These degraded creatures are habitual drunkards, and being of quiet disposition while free from the influence of intoxicating liquor, are used as sweepers to clean the court rooms and offices of the dust and dirt daily accumulating therein. They greet all visitors with many kind wishes, as if in mockery of their own misery, and we were glad to leave the room where so much wretchedness was apparent.

Such were the scenes to be witnessed in the Tombs yesterday, and as the writer passed through the clanging iron gate of the prison, he noticed two or three well-dressed women, who were patiently waiting permission to enter and convey to some imprisoned friend a modicum of the Thanksgiving dinner they were supposed to have joyfully eaten at home. The sight was a painful one, and gave a new meaning to the cause for thankfulness enjoyed by the great mass of our people for the abundant harvests of the year, the days of peace, and the prosperity of the nation.

THE ISLAND INSTITUTIONS.

About two hundred gentlemen visited Ward's Island, at the invitation of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, leaving the Battery at 10 A. M., on board of the *William Fletcher*. Among the visitors were Commissioners Cyrus H. Loutrel, Isaac T. Smith, Frederick Kapp and Philip Bissinger; also, General Burger, Mr. Robinson, of Auburn, and Messrs. Bernard Casserly, Bennett, John Mullaly, Duvall, A. H. Hicks and Geo. Hodgsdon. The members of the German Society were also in attendance. On the arrival of the party at the island, an inspection was made of the various public buildings there. The engine house, the cook house, the bake house, the wash house and the drying room connected with the State Emigrant Hospital and Refuge were thrown open to the visitors, and were found to be in a scrupulously clean and perfect condition. Considerable attention was bestowed on the nurseries, which were filled with the children of immigrants. The total number of inmates on the island at present is about 1,400. They were all furnished yesterday with an extra supply of edibles.

At the conclusion of the inspection, the visitors were hospitably received at the residence of Mr. L. H. WELLS, Superintendent of the island, subsequently returning to this City at a late hour in the afternoon.

Morning service was held at the island by Rev. Mr. SERENBERG in the Protestant chapel, and by Rev. Father PACHENSKY in the Catholic chapel.

The inmates in the various institutions under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, both Randall's Island and Blackwell's Island, were well cared for, as usual, although no formal visit was made by the Commissioners to either place.

The boys on board the school ship *Mercury*, Captain CHASE, were allowed holiday privileges and enjoyed themselves in a hearty manner.

TARGET EXCURSIONS.

Throughout the City, at early morn yesterday, the strains of martial music were borne on the bracing air to the eager ears of those interested in the festivities of Thanksgiving Day. Independent companies of youthful musketeers, wearing red, white and blue shirts, as they chose, paraded the streets with colors flying, music playing and negro target-bearers following in all the pomp and pride of their offices. Veterans too took this opportunity to once more shoulder their faithful rifles and march side by side to a more harmless fusilade than many former ones. Some of the companies looked very well—all evidently felt well. All day long, go where you would, you were sure to drop in with some procession or other. Fantastical displays were numerous, and the grotesque attires of most of them were really calculated to produce cachinnatory diaphragmatic disturbance among the spectators. There was a quiet and order in the ranks of the companies returning home in the evening not often witnessed on such occasions.

STEUBEN RIFLE SOCIETY.

This Society, Mr. SIXTUS CHARLES KAPFF President, celebrated the day by target shooting and a concert in the afternoon, and a banquet and ball in the evening at the Lion Park, Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street. The Society and their friends assembled numerously, and also a goodly number of ladies were present. The festival was a pleasant one throughout. The Society intends to embellish the grave of the late General STEUBEN, of revolutionary renown, at the cemetery of Steubenville, Oneida County, this State, and to provide it with a monument. The proceeds of yesterday's festival will be contributed to the fund appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose some years ago, and entrusted to the care of Ex-Governor SEYMOUR.

THE SERMONS OF THE DAY.

Abstracts of Discourses in the Leading Churches of Various Denominations—Reasons for Thankfulness.

Below will be found abstracts of sermons preached yesterday by some of the most eminent divines in this City and vicinity. Discourses were delivered in nearly all the churches appropriate to the occasion. Space would fail us were we to undertake to give them all. We have selected those that treat of topics of the greatest general interest.

Discourse of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at Plymouth Church.

"And He shall set up an ensign for the nations, and shall assemble the outcasts of Israel, and shall gather together the dispersed of Judah from the four corners of the earth," &c.—Isaiah, xi., 12, 13.

The feuds of the tribes of Israel, the speaker said, caused their ultimate destruction. In like manner Greece was internally weakened. The world and the race stand to American thought, as Israel stood to the thought of the Jew. We have here the gathering together of the outcasts of all nations. As the Nile in its annual rise brings down some of the formation of all the upper land, so upon these United States comes the annual deposit from the emigration of the world. It falls on us like mud, but when the sunshine of liberty shall penetrate the mass, it will become our richest soil. The troublesome question for us is: Can the nation survive the malaria until the soil becomes fertile? The immigrants come among us with their old country divisions and quarrels, religious and social. Foremost stands the great Catholic Church with its superstitious and imposing forms; then come the minor sects; and following these religious divisions is the conflict of social customs. We see the Puritan social and religious customs almost overwhelmed with foreign habits of a different sort. Even the Lord's Day we see given up to festivities and song, and many are prone to think that the end of the world is at hand. But not yet; that is a long way off. In Europe amusements are the safety valves of monarchies and despotism. In this country universal liberty dispenses with the necessity of amusements to quiet the masses. The trouble here is that the music of the Yankee is set to a higher key than that of the German. This causes a clashing of sounds. Nevertheless immigration adds to the brain power, the industry, the activity and the wealth of the nation. Our free institutions are beyond doubt the best for mankind if they are best served; if not, they are worse than institutions preserved by primitive force. The great extent of our country is liable to involve conflicting interests that break out in open antagonism. The fact that our late rebellion has been crushed ought not to beguile us in perfect security. Few know how near it came to be a success. It is presumptuous to rest in the belief that the Union is secured forever. Even if we are prevented from rupture by the passions of men, yet we may not always be prevented from separation if the antagonism of interest should demand separation. We should bear in mind that a nation cannot be permanently kept together, except by making it for the interest of all to keep it together. Rhode Island or New-Jersey might not be able to break away, but the great Pacific slope or the great Southwest move on a different scale. It was as if by accident that military power was successful in the late conflict. But hereafter moral power will rule. For his own part, Mr. BEECHER said he should not regard a separation of our country into three or four Republics, if it should, in the future, be desirable, with that detestation with which he looked upon the late rebellion in behalf of human slavery, provided those different Republics moved together in harmony, each bent on achieving the higher ends of liberty and good government. The perpetuity of our Union must be maintained, if at all, by the common consent of the people, founded on common interest. And if reason and not force is to determine the question so much the greater was the responsibility resting upon our statesmen and the good and moral men of all sections. American institutions have been criticised as not producing knowledge and culture of the highest class. But general intelligence is of more value to us as a people, at present, than high culture. This intelligence is to be cultivated in this country in a great measure by the freedom of religious discussion. It is just on that point that Protestantism and Catholicism are radically and fundamentally antagonistic. The subversion of religious thought and discussion to an order of men appointed to do all the thinking for the masses, is what will never be submitted to by our people. If Father HYACINTHE had simply denied transubstantiation, or some other of the numerous dogmas of his Church, he would have been forgiven; but to deny that his superiors had a right to do his thinking for him was a treason that could never be excused or pardoned. The Catholic Church for 2,000 years has borne sway over its subjects, who, like clams, have opened their mouths and imbibed the food that was borne to them by the waves, but they remained clams still. The Church will find in this country that Protestants are not clams. Some Protestants may be captivated by certain features in the theology or ceremonies of the Church, and may fall into the ranks as nominal believers, but when it comes to the submission of reason and thought it will never go down—or rather the authority that attempts it will go down. Still all these different sects, and the discussions that resulted from them, were far better for the spread of intelligence than would be dullness and apathy of entire unity in religious belief. The next great source of national unity and the diffusion of intelligence is the common school system of the country. Brain will always rule the world; it is God's decree that it should be so. What man needs to do is to see to it that all have an equal chance for its cultivation. This is pure democracy. Our common schools also reduce the inequalities among children. In the little germinant republic of the common schools the children of the high and the low, the wealthy and the poor are obliged to mingle together, and the intercourse is beneficial to both. The law of a truly democratic life is "liberty to grow, but equality at the start;" and this is just the motto of our common school system. It says to the youth of the country: "Stand here with your feet on a level; raise your heads as high as you can." Hence our common schools ought to be good schools. No academy or high school in the land ought to be better than the common school. The nation cannot afford economy in this matter. Those purse-proud and aristocratic men among us, of whom there are unfortunately some, who object to sending their children to the common schools, should be compelled to send them there—not by law, but because they cannot find any other schools as good. [Applause.] He would be willing even to exclude the reading the Bible in our schools, if by that means any class of our people would be better satisfied and more zealous in supporting the system. And certainly he, the son of a Puritan and a Puritan himself, could not be suspected of deprecating the importance of Bible reading. The Puritans took their stand on religious toleration; let them stick to their text, and never abandon the principle of perfect, free religious toleration, nor suffer others to impose a different principle upon them. What, says the Catholic, "Do you think it proper to encourage infidelity—to bring up children without religious instruction?" Not at all. We do not teach husbandry in the common schools, but it does not, therefore, follow that we wish to make lazy children. Everything in its place. Let the Church teach dogmas. Let the common school give intelligence. Let religious instruction be taught in the household, in the Sunday School, in the church. Therefore, by all means, let our people guard and cherish the common schools of the country. Taxes for their support are the wisest expenditure a State can make, and they should be liberally imposed and cheerfully paid. Mr. BEECHER next spoke of religion as one of the agencies in the preservation of our Union, and of the importance of harmony, good fellowship and Christian brotherhood among all the people throughout our country. The perfect harmony of religion belonged to the future. At present the spirit of sectarianism ruled mankind, and this spirit was exclusive, dictatorial, uncharitable. It ruled just as strongly the Roman Catholics as any Protestants. The boasted unity of the Catholic Church was the unity of a tenement house with twenty families all quarrelling among themselves. Turn these families out of doors and let them do their quarrelling in public and we have Protestantism. He did not say this to the prejudice of the Catholics but rather to their credit. The age of unity and harmony had not yet come. At present vitality goes with agitation and discussion. Therefore in the preservation of the Union of these States we ought to expect much aid from religion but very little from the Church, and when at last it pleases God to give us a religion or a religious temper and spirit that shall lead us to love one another, and to try to do good to one another, our nation will be held together by bands clasped and riveted in Heaven and which nothing can break asunder.

Discourse of Rev. Dr. Adams, of the Madison-Square Presbyterian Church.

"Both young men and maidens, old men and children, let them praise the name of the Lord."—Psalm cxlviii., 12, 13.

The verses I have chosen from this ode suggest a theme. The author of this sublime ode descends from sublime heights to rest on the familiar sounds of old men and children, young men and maidens. No reference is here made to difference of condition. Distinctions relate only to age and sex. BACON says that old men who have been recreated by the company of the young have attained a wonderful longevity. Such were the sophists. To-day, in many homes, there will be gatherings of many of different generations. Let us dwell on what God has done for the different conditions of life. Young children have no anxiety for the future. Their life is limited to a happy present. A life with no care. This period is distinguished by life and buoyancy. A happy childhood is a bright candle giving light to all in the house. Yet they have their sorrows, fears and wrongs. Childhood is like Spring. As a next step we take young men and maidens. The peculiarity of this epoch of life is the idea of sex and the peculiar affections dependent upon it. To-day we should be thankful, as one of our most fervent causes of happiness, for the young maiden who appreciates the beauty of her position—and now we approach the pole of Winter and age. Our text brings together the old and young in common praise to God. We may find rich mines of enjoyment in old age. Our Winter is preceded by an Indian Summer. Analogous to this is the coming on of age. We do not drop into it perpendicularly. To specify pleasures of old age, we have only, to reverse the pleasures of childhood. When the circle of life is complete, and old age and infancy meet, then we have mellowness and sweetness and tenderness. What is called garrulousness in the old is God's provision for their happiness. The old man's thoughts are with the distant past and the immortal future. Behold the new shoots springing up by the side of the decayed trunk in this day of family gatherings. Old age is made strong by hope. To the old man surrounded by those who respect, revere and love, his heaven commences ere the world departs.

Discourse of Rev. John Hall, at the Fifth-Avenue and Nineteenth-Street Presbyterian Church.

"Because Thou hast been my help, therefore in the shadow of Thy wings will I rejoice."—Psalm lxiii., 7.

Some people assume an attitude of praise without having all the feeling of true thankfulness, but it is hoped and believed that there are multitudes who have a sincere desire to show gratitude, and who feel how difficult it is to give it fitting expression. PLATO, an ancient philosopher, thanked the Lord only for three things, two of which were that he was "a man and not a beast;" that he was "a philosopher and not a common man." The blessings for which he gave thanks were poor in comparison with the blessings which man now receive, and who in the present day in concert praise the Lord. First of all, each person should commence with his own soul and ask what progress he has made during the year past; what advancement in divine love; how much more true Godliness he has than he had at the beginning of the year, and if any progress were made during twelve months, the glory should be given to God therefor. God helps and strengthens all. His loving kindness is abounding, and his name should consequently be praised. Happiness may be compared to a beautiful mosaic composed of one thousand little things which make up a gorgeous whole; and this happiness is found in dwellings where love reigned, friendship existed, the little children play, and all such endearments prevailed. Has not the Church received a blessing during the past year? True it may not have increased in numbers, but it is to be hoped that there are many who have received an additional spiritual advantage. Taking a wider survey, we have cause for thankfulness such as has not been in any preceding year; for no later than Friday last a splendid scene was enacted at Pittsburg, where the Old School General Assembly and the New School met together, each body lining one side of the street, and the Moderators of each finally clasping hands as a sign of their future unity. The people showed, on that occasion, how deep was their sympathy, and we trust that forever more both bodies will remain one. God has given in this great self-governed country a great, free, self-governed Church as an instrument for the performance of His work; and like the little shrimps which are at first separately confined in little pools beside the sea shore, but are afterwards, by the influx of the tide, united and allowed a wider home, so were the Christian Churches in this country, untrammeled, becoming united together as they were in this City in the years 1867 and 1868. This union of Churches is not only beautiful, but a present blessing—a symbol of triumph over selfishness and personal pride, a triumph of the truth. There is good reason to believe that evangelization is making great progress, for no later than a few days since the Wesleyan brethren commemorated their centenary, and what was eminently creditable to their generosity, they laid on their altar six or seven millions of money. During the past year agricultural prospects were bright, the country was not devastated by any war or pestilence, everything tended toward making this great Republic prosperous and free, and with so many blessings poured down by God, it was only proper that all hearts should join together and offer up one fervent prayer of thankfulness.

Discourse of Rev. Dr. Cheever at the Church of the Puritans.

The speaker said that the three powers or agencies for the evangelization of the world are the Bible, the Sabbath and the Christian education of the people. Upon these three, all closely blended, certainly, must depend all that is worth cultivating in this world and all that is valuable in the hereafter. It has never been so true in any age of the world as it is now, that the closest preaching is the most popular. In this age we do not want white-robed boys bearing their burning tapers; we do not need the forms, ceremonies and paraphernalia instituted in the dark ages, to develop and to educate the human mind, especially the mind of the youth. We do not need to be broken on the wheel of Ritualism. What more could we wish than the Bible, the Sabbath and the religious education of the rising generation. By the latter he meant no sectarian dogmas; no teaching, that any one creed is better than another. He meant a deep, broad thorough inculcation of all the doctrines taught in the revealed Word of God. Unless this kind of an education is furnished to the children in our schools, we shall deserve, as a nation, to go down to degradation and darkness. We have been trained and disciplined as no other nation on earth ever was. If we do not make use of these three agencies, the first-born offspring will devour the parent. Divorce the intellectual training from the Word of God, and we are gone beyond all peradventure. And herein our danger lies. If those who come among us do not like our laws, let them go where they can do better; let them go back to their Sabbath theatricals and their beer gardens. They must be taught if they stay here to respect our Bible and our Sabbath. On the subject of the Bible in our common schools the speaker dwelt at considerable length. Every State, he said, had a right to give the people a Christian education. The only true way to educate the people is by going into our schools. The State is but a trustee to properly disburse the funds, and obey in all respects the behests of the people. The State was made for man, and not man for the State. It is the right, nay, even the imperative duty of Government to protect its citizens in religious worship, as much as it is to protect their lives and property. All earthly Governments receive their authority from the Creator. There was, he said, no such duty imposed upon the State to protect railroad kings, as there was to protect the youth in securing a proper religious education. If the State taxed its citizens for education, it was bound to educate according to God's law. To exclude the Bible from our common schools, would be as bad as to exclude Christ from our churches. For ages, rulers had attempted to govern without the Bible and without God. France was an instance, and what was the result? God says now, as to that nation, "let the people rule." But they will do no better, if the governmental affairs of that nation are carried on without the Word of God as a chart and compass. For any ruler or any nation to do without that, would be like making all the sailors captains on board a ship, and then throwing the chart, compass and helmsman overboard. This Government ought no more to allow the children to grow up without the Bible in the common schools, than it would allow nitroglycerine or gunpowder to be stored in every dwelling. A million or more of people from Europe, Asia and other lands are yearly immigrating to our shores. No nation ever had such a conglomeration of races and religions as ours has, within its borders. Without the Bible as a guide book universal suffrage would prove a snare and a delusion among us. Let them all come, he said, but let them come under such laws as the Christian religion dictates. No sect had a right to interdict the Bible any more than the Commissioners of the Croton Board had a right to put whisky or other poison into the reservoir. And yet we were now witnessing an effort to put the Word of God out of our common schools. The Romish Church says it is not safe to take the pure milk of the Word. It was deemed necessary to pass the pure fluid under a Papal pump before it was fit for use. Thank you, said the speaker, if the Word must be watered, we prefer to dilute it ourselves. They had been told that even England had been, in other days, as intolerant as Rome. It was true that JOHN BUNYAN was incarcerated for twelve years in a dungeon for praying without a Prayer Book, but that could not have been effected except for the union of Church and State. The word of God had been a refuge to the Romanists for ages, and yet they propose now to exclude the Lord's Prayer from our common schools.

The reverend gentleman alluded to the corruptions practiced upon the ballot-box; the manufacture of thousands upon thousands of fictitious votes; the compelling by men of large capital, of their employes to vote as they were directed, and the buying up of the votes of whole counties, so that a certain party would be able to control the State Legislature. He concluded with an eloquent appeal to his hearers to stand firm by the word of God, and to insist upon its being retained in all our public institutions of learning.

Discourse of Rev. Mr. Hepworth at the Church of the Messiah.

"He thanked God and took courage."—Acts, xxviii., 15.

The true student sees in history God's work as well as man's, and finds traces of His finger on every page. From the days of barbarism to our present civilization, the influence of a Divine power is evident. As the Mississippi sometimes flows back on its course, but at last reaches the Gulf of Mexico, so the world steadily progresses toward a state of greater purity and general advancement. Civilization improves as it gets further away from its origin. We have only to look around to see the blessings which have been heaped upon us, such as wealth, peace and national prosperity. America is the ordained minister of the nineteenth century, and patriots' hearts everywhere beat in sympathy with us. We have achieved a triumph such as hitherto has not been dreamed of, and we should in all humility, offer thanks to God for his goodness to us. The speaker referred to the great influence which American institutions and ideas have exerted abroad, and described at some length their present effects in France, Spain, Italy and other European countries. He thought it was futile to think of renewing the Papal authority in Europe by means of the Ecumenical Council, and that what was wanted to elevate these countries was a free Press and free Church. The talk about Protestantism being dead was both false and absurd. The Protestant clergy are less united than the Catholic priesthood, but their strength is undiminished. The latter, however, are striving to accomplish by artifice what they cannot bring about by compulsion. As an illustration of this point the speaker cited their efforts to abolish the reading of the Bible in the public schools, which he condemned very strongly, and said that on no account should their demand be acceded to. He contended that the object of our school system was to make good citizens and not good Catholics, and he denounced the large and disproportionate share of the public money given for the support of their denominational schools. If this movement to put an end to Bible reading succeeds it would lead to the destruction of our free system of education, and he earnestly urged his hearers not to consent to such a result.

Discourse by Rev. James K. Gutheim at the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth-Avenue.

"And the work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness, quietness and security forever."—Isaiah, xxxii., 17.

The happiness of man upon earth culminates in peace, that is, the undisturbed enjoyment of the means in his command and the free exercise of the power of his mind and the affections of his heart. This peace, however, must be the offspring of virtue. It further must be the fruit of active exertion, for it cannot be the result of spontaneous growth, nor does its charm consist in torpid inaction, but in stimulating usefulness. To work, therefore, for a competency, for independence is both natural and laudable, since independence is a prerequisite to the enjoyment of peace. In this race for golden laurel we not unfrequently discover the passions of designing unscrupulous men working for exclusively selfish ends. Artificial issues are raised, a fictitious scare is conjured up, a contest is improvised, that in its fury, hot and fierce, shakes the very foundation of a healthy commercial life, while the financiering cormorants gloat with undisguised satisfaction over the spoils within their grasp, and unblushingly delight in the fruition of their wicked plots and machinations. The recent financial storm, which for the moment threatened wide-spread disaster, and which was fomented by a few worshipers of the glittering idol gold, showed but too closely that a deviation from the path of righteousness of unswerving rectitude, is not conducive to peace; but inaugurates a state of strife and unhappiness, "sowing the wind and reaping the whirlwind." It is not only material prosperity which constitutes a nation's greatness and furnishes a theme for gratitude to the Almighty; the true glory of a nation consisted in the moral grandeur which is the natural overflow of its just and equitable laws and institutions, and the impartial administration thereof. In this respect, too, it is "the work of righteousness that will insure peace." Civil and religious liberty are the most important blessings we enjoy, and for which we feel prompted this day to render thanks to God. Under their genial influences material prosperity is rendered secure, and ample scope afforded for an elevated moral culture. All the virtues that constitute a nation's honor and greatness may best be matured under freedom's salutary rays. And it is the duty of every good citizen to assist in accomplishing this grand result. The true interests of freedom are not promoted by partisan schemes, by selfish ends, but by the earnest effort to advance the public good by obedience to the law, by works of righteousness and disinterested patriotism. United this day by the sentiment of common gratitude toward our Heavenly Father, we should be animated by a spirit of conciliation and love toward all his children. Our work will then be "the work of righteousness," and its effect peace and security forever.

Discourse of Rev. E. H. Chapin, at the Fourth Universalist Church.

"The feast of ingathering which is in the end of the year, when thou hast gathered in thy labors out of the field."—Exodus, xxiii., 16.

The significance of our National Thanksgiving is expressed in the sentiment, the character and the facts associated with the occasion. The sentiment of the day is one of thankfulness and joy. Men are more ready to go to God in their time of need and of trouble than on occasions of rejoicing, but praise and thanksgiving should be constant for the every-day blessing which we are so apt to overlook. The feeling of joy in its normal condition is a religious feeling, and gladness is as sacred as tears. It is the permanent condition of heaven, and has its fitting seasons here. Our thanksgiving is primarily an occasion of national rejoicing and gladness for the manifold blessings of the year. The significance of the day is also expressed in its character as an embodiment of our national characteristics. The national traits exhibited are a love of order, devotion to liberty, and a disposition to unity. The people meet in thousands of churches in response to a proclamation of the President, concurred in with alacrity by the various Governors. It showed a ready deference for the constituted authorities, characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race. Notwithstanding the outbreaks of vice and crime of which so many just complaints are made, we are eminently a law-abiding people, and the general order which prevails is not that which is compelled by the strong arm of executive power, but is free and voluntary. Every man feels himself interested in the maintenance of order, and this character of our people has gone far toward solving the great question of reconciling freedom with order. Another national trait expressed in the observance of this day is a grateful sense of liberty. We do not, however, fully appreciate our liberties, because they have become a part of our daily experience. We have free thought, free speech and free schools, and none of these should be curtailed by the repressive influences of priestcraft or superstition. They have cost too much, and are of too much value to us as a people to be lightly bartered away. We have also a prevailing and a growing sense of national unity, which is expressed by the observance of this great feast day, and is strengthened and deepened by it. Once this custom was confined to a few States, and observed on different days; but now the feeling of national unity, which has been so disturbed of late, finds expression in the universal observance of a day of thanksgiving and joy. This will have a beneficent effect in counteracting any tendency to sectional divisions on questions of political controversy. It is an annual ingathering of all the people into the fair and ample temple of nationality. Lastly, the significance of the day is expressed in its facts. Now is the time of the gathering in of the bountiful gifts of God, and we have great occasion for thankfulness. All the labors of men would be vain without the blessings of God to bring about the wished-for results. The recognition of our dependence on the Omnipotent for all we have and enjoy is one of the great duties of the day. Now, also is the ingathering of the public and historical results of the year. Every year is making history and our own age is the grandest epoch in all time. Its great results are brought before us on this "the feast of ingathering, which is in the end of the year." With us, too, this has been a year of the ingathering of States, and the ingathering of peoples from abroad into our own borders. Let them come in from all quarters, this country was intended as a crucible of the nations where they should be melted into one vast brotherhood. Mighty agencies are at work bringing all the nations of the earth into closer relations, and there is a great ingathering of the people. This, too, is a day of the ingathering of the home. Scattered families are brought together around a common festive board on this great feast day. Now, too, is the ingathering of the poor and the outcast, whose feast days are few, and to-day we feel more than at any other time the fraternal feeling of universal brotherhood.

Services at Trinity Church.

At Trinity Church the regular morning service was held commencing at 11 A. M., with the usual sacred chimes during service. Dr. VINTON preached from the text, "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof; the world and they that dwell therein." The earth was the Lord's, he said, because it was made by Him. This conferred absolute and indisputable title. The claim of the atheist, that God had no hand in the making of this world, is utterly without foundation. Man could not create for himself a single faculty, they must be derived from some other source, and that source the God who created us. Hardly does man ever originate an idea, but rather gathers them as they float down through the long procession of ages, and as they were given to men by the great author of all good. God was infinitely happy in Himself before the creation of man, and nought but the promptings of infinite goodness induced man's creation. Man depended on God whether he should ever be created or not, and to the Creator, therefore, and not to man, belongs the absolute title to the earth and the fulness thereof, the world and all that dwell therein. To that same bounteous hand which made all and preserves all are we indebted for every blessing which earth yields. Dr. VINTON then went on to enumerate the many blessings wherewith God has honored and prospered us as a nation, and exhorted all to look up to Him, the giver of them all, with hearts full of unfeigned thanksgiving, and to exemplify that thankfulness by a liberal and practical remembrance of the poor.

Discourse of Rev. Dr. Ewer, at Christ Church.

Commenting upon the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools in Cincinnati, the preacher dwelt upon the aspects of the contest just begun with regard to the Bible in the schools. The Catholic churchman, he said, should seriously ask himself whether religious belief is from Heaven or of men. And if it is from Heaven, then let him ask who gave the State authority to teach it—to teach it in any way, subtly through hymns and school books, or by means of one-sided selections from the Bible. Again the churchman holds that the Bible is the rule of faith to the Church, and not to the individual. And it is a serious question whether this reading of the Bible, without note or explanation, does not foster unconsciously in the minds of the rising generation that spirit of individual interpretation of Scripture which strikes at the very foundation of churchmanship, indeed, of Christianity. Here then is a disease. Church and State are, after all, not entirely disunited in America. Are matters to go on thus? Protestants say "Yes." Very well; suppose then that by and by Rome should gain that ascendency in the councils of the State which Protestantism has had—a thing not beyond the realm of possibility—and suppose that she should turn the tables and teach her doctrines as Protestantism is now doing? But even if we insist that the State shall keep its hands entirely off of religion, we have not settled the difficulty. For when you have eliminated all religious instruction from the public schools, it becomes a serious question whether they will not become mere disseminators of infidelity, and this the Church can never allow. So we see that this vexed question is by no means settled. But let us thank God that a deep seated sore has been touched in Cincinnati, and that we now know and can fairly treat the disease. Yesterday another significant event took place. Kings, queens and other dignitaries assembled to celebrate the nuptials of the Mediterranean with the Indian Ocean. This is another step toward the attainment of universal peace by binding men together as one nation, and lifting all into a higher civilization. It will tend to bring into closer relationship Eastern idea and imagination with Western practicality; the result of which none can forecast. God is evidently doing mightier things than we know of. Let us thank Him for known and unknown blessings. But another event of deeper interest has occurred during the past year. That noble man, Father HYACINTHE, has opened the door of Rome and shown us some of the trouble within; and FFOULKES, of England, has opened it wider, and shown us the great extent of that trouble. He has shown that the gigantic dogma of the Papal supremacy has been in great part built on the forged decretals, as they are called. Rome has not answered this, and she cannot; but she can excommunicate FFOULKES and she has done it. It behooves all who are looking to Rome for peace to consider whether or not they are willing to submit to this tyranny, which must, if carried to its full logical conclusion, end in the utter crushing out of reason, which was made by God to be free within certain limits.

Discourse of Dr. J. P. Thompson at the Broadway Tabernacle.

"And of Joseph he said, blessed of the Lord be his land, for the precious things of Heaven, for the dew, and for the deep that coucheth beneath. And for the precious fruits brought forth by the sun, and for the precious things put forth by the moon. And for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for the precious things of the lasting hills. And for the precious things of the earth and fullness thereof, and for the good-will of him that dwelt in the bush; let the blessing come upon the head of Joseph, and upon the top of the head of him that was separated from his brethren. His glory is like the firstling of his bullock, and his horns are like the horns of unicorns; with them he shall push the people to the ends of the earth; and they are the ten thousands of Ephraim, and they are the thousands of Manasseh."—Deuteronomy, xxxiii., 13—17.

The blessings Moses invoked before his death expended themselves chiefly upon Joseph and his children. They were of a material nature—fruitful laws, social prosperity and the hidden treasures of the earth, all, in short, that could be wrought by industry and skill, stood connected with them. Peace and plenty are ever the tokens of God's blessing, and furnish the theme of thanksgiving to our Heavenly Father by a people devoted to Him on this occasion. To-day, set apart for the purpose of national thanksgiving, sees us the preeminently favored among the nations of the earth. Peace reigns throughout our land, and every form of industry invites our people to its pursuit, yet are they so proportioned as to produce a prosperity unequalled in any other country. The results morally and personally are the elevating tone given to our minds and civil and religious liberty. Here all men possess absolute equality before the law, and, as President GRANT expresses it, "civil and religious liberty is secured to every inhabitant of the land whose soil is trod by none but freemen." Let us guard jealously against oppression these privileges handed down by our fathers. Let us see to it that religious liberty is maintained, although, as some will say, it will permit the Chinese to pursue the worship of the Devil. This and other incidental wrongs, God in His own good time will rectify. The elevation of the poor should be our especial care, and in a patriotic spirit we should allow our dealings with them in the matter of wages to be ruled by the spirit of economy only so far as it will not tend to deprive them of the means to improve their condition morally and socially. For though men may enrich themselves by paying as little as possible for services rendered them, yet they may injure the country at large by depriving the masses of proper remuneration for their labor. Moral force, too, must be backed by physical strength. With the two combined we, as a nation, shall push freedom and liberal notions to the remotest ends of the earth. We should cherish feelings of devout consecration of our country to God in view of the blessings He has bestowed upon us; for be it remembered, we hold them all in trust to be used in the ennobling of mankind.

Discourse of Rev. T. T. Hendricks, at the Church of the Pilgrims.

"Be Thankful."—Psalm c., 4.

The wisdom and value of the injunction contained in this text cannot be overestimated. There were many palpable reasons why the men of to-day should be thankful. Their circumstances demand it. Contrast our condition with the condition of the Pilgrim Fathers when the latter celebrated their first Thanksgiving Day. Surrounded by hostile tribes, wild beasts, with insufficient means and shelter, they returned thanks with grateful hearts. To-day will be observed in a luxury of style such as monarchs in olden times never dreamed of. This beautiful land, so lately a seeming wilderness, now receives the richest fabrics, manufactures and jewels of all the nations of the earth, and is advancing with incomprehensible rapidity. When thanking God for the luxuries enjoyed we must not forget the Holy Bible, that priceless treasure so ignorantly excluded from the masses in some countries. A spirit of grumbling and discontent utterly unbefits a Christian. Trials and suffering should not be brooded over and preserved in the memory like some antiquated mummy. A Christian should always cultivate and enjoy an abiding spirit of joy and thanksgiving.

Discourse of Rev. Dr. Schenck, St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn Heights.

"The Lord reigneth; let the Earth rejoice."—Psalm xcvii., 1.

Notwithstanding the machinations of princes and men the Lord's reign upon the earth was unmistakeably manifested in manifold ways during the past year, and from all that had been observed there was most abundant reason to give thanks to God and for rejoicing. The eloquent preacher discussed briefly the philosophy of the institution of Thanksgiving Day, setting forth how well it was adapted to bring the minds of men generally, and of Christians especially, to reflect upon God's great mercies to them and their dependence upon this Supreme Power. Such days were not numerous enough in this country, and men were carried on in the continual and impetuous torrent of commercial excitement, having but few opportunities provided by general consent to sit down for calm reflection. The gold panic, which had attracted the attention of the two hemispheres, had been a great blessing to us as a nation, as it had proved that amid the storm of commercial convulsion and the cunning devisings of wary men, this Government was too practical and too strong an institution to give way, and in this there was cause for thanksgiving and joy. The past year had revealed the gratifying truth that we had the best crops that had been harvested since before the war. At no time in the last ten years had there been such successful crops of wheat and cotton as in the season of 1869. We had enjoyed four and a half years of uninterrupted peace, a blessing for which we could not be too profuse in thanksgiving—a blessing which was surely great cause for joy. Nor had any pestilence or contagion been propagated or nourished on these shores. Then, also we enjoyed a rich inheritance of civil liberty, fraught with all the blessings calculated to build up a strong and stalwart manhood, a healthful and moral citizenship. This boon was to us priceless, and as we valued it for ourselves, we should be ready to transmit it unimpaired and greatly strengthened and beautified to our posterity. The blessings appertaining to religious liberty were so apparent to all Christian people that they must readily occur to every mind, and must elicit from every heart the glad response, "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice." In the course of the year events had transpired in other lands richly calculated to cause men to lift up their voices in joy and praise for the wonderful progress that had been made in the onward march of the movements in favor of the promotion of religious liberty. Especially had they of St. Ann's Parish cause for thanksgiving and joy for the Lord's reign over them. Their efforts had been greatly prospered, and the Lord's hand was very evident at every step, therefore let them joy and rejoice in praise and thanks to Him whose hand had led them on.

Discourse of Rev. Dr. Vidaver, at the Synagogue Benai Jeshurun, Thirty-fourth-Street.

"And the Lord will be King over all the earth; on that day shall the Lord be one, and His name one."—Zechariah, xiv., 9.

After commenting on the origin of the custom of Thanksgiving among Americans, and the significant fact that it was solemnly ordered by the Chief Magistrate of the nation, the preacher eloquently discanted on the proofs in nature of a sustaining Providence to whose beneficence all blessings are due, and from whose watchful care comes that exemption from great calamities for which we should all be unfeignedly thankful. Blessed be this Thanksgiving, he said, on which the people assemble throughout the length and breadth of the land to render thanks unto Him for the blessings that He has bestowed upon the fields and the harvests, the flocks and the herds, the marts of traffic and the white sails of commerce. It is the Lord who gave these things. It is the Lord who watched over his people and kept misfortune from the dwelling and the hearthstone. It is the Lord God of the whole earth, O may his name be glorified! So long as America celebrates this day, so long as her people acknowledge their dependence upon the great Creator, so long shall good will, virtue and prosperity be with them, in spite of all adversaries. But for the stiff necked, and the proud, who, like Pharaoh, say, "I know not God," there shall be confusion, misery and destruction. To the Israelites this glorious day has a twofold significance, a peculiar meaning. Living here in this beloved country as a part of the nation; equally loving and equally serving the dear land of freedom, and equally sharing that country's joys and sorrows, the Israelites celebrate with their fellow citizens this day in the same spirit of humility and adoration—bowing themselves before the Gracious Father in Heaven, and pouring out their heartfelt gratitude for the blessings that have been showered upon the land during the past year. But there is a still more lofty feeling attached to this day by the children of Israel. For it strengthens their hope that their belief in the unity of the God-head will be triumphant in the future. No nation has had more proofs of God's providence—has suffered more or triumphed more than Israel. On this sacred soil Israel's hopes have been more fully realized than elsewhere. His

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE UNIVERSE; OR, THE INFINITELY GREAT AND THE INFINITELY LITTLE. By F. A. POUCHET, M. D., &c., &c. Translated from the French. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. 1870.

The taste for popularizing science, of which the French have sent us of late some curious products, finds in this sumptuous volume its latest and one of its most attractive illustrations. Dr. POUCHET tells us at the outset of his book that his sole object in writing it is to inspire and extend a taste for natural science. It would, he admits, require the learning of a HUMBOLDT and the pen of a MICHELET to execute in a perfect manner the task he has essayed. As, however, these are unlikely to be combined, he undertakes to do his best, and wishes with all his heart that others may do better. This shows a promising spirit, and although we subsequently find that the work is of an elementary character, and that, moreover, it was written "on the magnificent beach of Treport as a relaxation during a vacation," we do not think the author has any reason to be ashamed of his labors, or to regret, what he seems to think it necessary to explain, that his name appears on the title page. Dr. POUCHET'S sub-title is suggested by BONNET. "Our imagination," said that natural historian, "is equally confounded by what is infinitely great or infinitely small." Hence the book ranges from mole hills to mountains, from microscopic animalcules to megatheria. The range of subjects is too vast for scientific treatment in any minute sense, but it is impossible to deny that numbers may be induced, from the fascination of the style and the attractiveness of its setting, to make a bowing acquaintance with many things to which they might otherwise remain total strangers. Beginning with "The Invisible World," the writer passes to "The Architects of the Sea," "Insects," "Ravagers of Forests," "Protectors of Agriculture," "The Architecture of Birds" and "The Migration of Animals," which ends the First Part. All this refers to the animal kingdom. The Second Part enters that of the vegetables, and treats of "The Anatomy of Plants," their physiology, "The Seed and Germination," "Extremes in the Vegetable Kingdom" and "Migrations of Plants." The succeeding part deals with geology under the heads "Formation of the Globe," "Fossils," "The Mountains—Cataclysms and Upheavals of the Globe," "Volcanoes and Earthquakes," "Glaciers and Eternal Snows," "Caverns and Grottoes," "Steppes and Deserts" and "The Air and its Corpuscles." Why the last-named topic is placed under "Geology" is not at first sight clear, but the following extract indicates its curious and interesting character:

> "The flour of wheat which constitutes the basis of our food, and is used everywhere, is disseminated everywhere by the air. By means of this fluid it penetrates into the most secret recesses of our dwellings and monuments. I have discovered it in the most inaccessible nooks of our old Gothic churches, mixed with dust blackened by the antiquity of six or eight centuries; I also found some in the palaces and crypts in the Thebais, where it perhaps dated from the epoch of the Pharaohs!
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> In our cities it is one of the most abundant corpuscles in the air, the falling snow and the wheeling insect take up an enormous amount as they traverse it. I have counted as many as forty or fifty grains on the wings of certain flies. It also attaches itself to the surface of the body of man and large animals.
>
> We also discover in the air the skeletons of different infusoria, and what is still more extraordinary, we even find these animacules perfectly alive. We also frequently meet with the *débris* of insects, filaments of wool, silk or cotton, tinged with the most various colors; likewise abundant refuse of the soil, and even particles of smoke expelled from our manufactories and household fires. Everything is found here, and with a little practice can readily be recognized; and the only thing we do not encounter, or what is at any rate prodigiously rare, is the eggs and seeds with which the panspermists burden it."

This illustrates "the infinitely little." "The infinitely great" is exemplified in the succeeding part. "The Sidereal Universe," which, under the captions of "The Stars" and "Immensity" and "The Solar World," passes in general review what is known and what the author surmises of the heavenly bodies. The final section of the book is called "Monsters and Superstitions," and discusses the various monsters and appearances in which men have believed and of which they have preserved records. M. POUCHET clearly supposes the dragon to be mythical. He is evidently not aware that the remains of such a creature have been found in England, and that its former existence has lately been placed beyond doubt. An account of these remains was recently given in the Academy, and this and other discoveries suggest afresh the important, if not very original, reflection, that other and perhaps most stories of creatures and events, subsequently thought incredible, may have had, like the dragon, an original basis of fact.

Taken altogether, *The Universe*, with its extensive range of topics, its 350 for the most part admirable plates and engravings, its clever blending of the wonderful and the commonplace, of amusement with instruction, is so far unsurpassed in its way as a gift book or as an almost exhaustless magazine of reference and discussion for the family centre table. Very few volumes, we fancy, will be more looked at or talked over during the coming long Winter evenings.

THE PARKS, PROMENADES AND GARDENS OF PARIS. Described and Considered in Relation to the Wants of our own Cities and of Public and Private Gardens. By W. ROBINSON, F. S. L. London: JOHN MURRAY. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & Co.

We have here a book which, to those attracted to its subjects at all, will prove of supreme interest. The illustrated descriptions it gives of the Champs Elysees, the Gardens of the Louvre and the Tuileries, the Bois de Boulogne and the Bois de Vincennes, the Parc Monceau and the Parc des Buttes Chassemont, the Jardin des Plantes, and the Gardens of the Luxembourg, the Parisian squares and boulevards and the grounds of Versailles, St. Cloud and Fontainebleau, do not constitute the sole, or even the chief merits of the volume. These accounts are trustworthy and alluring; but similar ones, at least in the former respect, are to be found in a score of guide books; so that they do not come upon us with aught of the charm of novelty. But when we come to fruit and flower culture, to that of mushrooms and salads and small, choice vegetables, we feel that, if not on a stage altogether new, we are surrounded by entirely novel scenery and decorations, and that there is a great deal to learn from these pages of serious practical importance. Dismissing the subject of ornamental gardening, and of the architecture of public parks and squares—subjects treated in these pages in a well-informed and picturesque, but we conceive, in no unique style—let us pass for a moment to the question of fruits, mushrooms and small vegetables. The book, we may remark, was written for London, but in most respects its teachings are as available for New-York. All these edibles, especially salads, mushrooms, &c., are far too dear in New-York. In a restaurant the fact that a dish is *aux champignons* adds fifty per cent. to the price just as *aux truffles* adds a hundred. But the mushrooms can be procured at little cost to an indefinite extent, whereas the truffles are rare, doubtful and occult and so will always command a high price. As regards vegetables, too, what can be more absurd than the price charged for them at nearly every tolerable eating house. It is not so in Paris, as those who read this book will easily perceive. The art of producing these grateful and wholesome additions to the table is there cultivated with the greatest industry and nicety, [illegible] supplies are not only of the best in [illegible], but practically without limit in [illegible]. Why should it not be so with [illegible]? It certainly might be with great profit and sanitary advantage. Let all who have the requisite space, convenience of access, and taste to set up a market garden near an American great city, read Mr. ROBINSON'S book and learn how to amass riches for themselves while doing good for others. This, to be sure, is not the only reform or improvement connected with the food supplies of our swelling towns that demands speedy and adequate attention. It is, however, a very good one to begin with, and has this exceptional characteristic that it can be instituted at innumerable points with little expense, and so requires neither capitalists nor political influence to set it going.

A WINTER IN FLORIDA. By LEDYARD BILL. New-York: WOOD & HOLBROOK. 1869.

Within a few years such interest has been awakened, and such active inquiry set on foot concerning the resources of Florida, and the advantages she presents to settlers, as to render all information on the subject desirable. Those who have hitherto written about this State, claim that the soil is so productive that, with slight efforts of industry, it may be made to yield all that human beings require; that the climate is mild and genial, at times rather hot, but never subject to sudden and severe alternations of heat and cold. Mr. LEDYARD BILL, the latest authority, confirms the opinions of his predecessors. His work gives a clear historical narrative of Florida from the period when SEBASTIAN CABOT coasted along her shores, and PONCE DE LEON fitted out two vessels and sought the fountain of health in the land to which he gave the name it has ever since borne. Mr. BILL furnishes a brief sketch of the scenes of turbulence and bloodshed to which the early settlers were exposed—the atrocious outrages of MENENDEZ and the retaliation of DE GOURGAS; of all the vicissitudes, in short, of the ill-fated territory in the times when, as an old writer remarks, "she was courted by the English, wooed by the Spanish and almost won by the French,"—and so through many trials—until her annexation to the United States in 1821. To those who mean to visit Florida this volume will be valuable, and to them, as well as to others, it may be useful to know that—

> "The capabilities of the State, in an agricultural point of view, are unbounded. The growth of cotton, coffee and cane, as also indigo, and not unlikely tea, together with the production of wine, is likely to form an important chapter in her future history; but the thing above all others in which Florida is certainly destined to excel her sister States is in early fruit-growing and marketing. The climate is favorable for most of the tropical fruits, as also for those grown in more Northern latitudes."

The present social condition and spirit of the Floridian people is apparently faithfully described by Mr. BILL, as well as their necessities and future prospects.

THE SCRIPTURAL DOCTRINE OF HADES: Comprising an Inquiry into the State of the Righteous and Wicked Dead between Death and the General Judgment; and Demonstrating from the Bible was neither made on the Cross nor yet in this World. By Rev. GEORGE BARTLE, D. D. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

The question of an intermediate state has occupied the thoughts of many of the profoundest philosophers and theologians, and widely differing views have been announced and defended by different branches of the Christian Church. Any work, therefore, which deals sincerely and intelligently with this subject, is likely to be an acceptable contribution to current theological literature. The book before us is not remarkable for its display of learning, but the author handles his subject with ability. After admitting that death is the destined portion of all men, he proceeds to state various opinions respecting the consequences of death, accompanying this statement with arguments against the views that death is the extinction of man, that it is the termination of man's existence, that it is a state of sleep or insensibility, that it is an entrance into Purgatory, or into the final Heaven or Hell believed in by most Protestants. In the course of this discussion, the question of the atonement of Christ is considered at length; the author's opinion is that this atonement was completed, not upon the cross but by Christ's descent into Hades, and continuing under the power of death for a time; thus he bore the curse of sin, which was death, and made expiation for mankind.

There are, according to Mr. BARTLE, three states for both good and bad; for the former this world where faith is their leading characteristic, Hades distinguished by hope, Heaven marked by love; for the latter this world where the leading feature is unbelief, Hades characterized by despair and Hell by hatred. Such a view necessitates compartments in Hades, and for these the author finds warrant in the Scripture passage which represents Dives and Lazarus as separated by a gulf, and many other passages both of the Old and New Testaments.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE OCEAN. From the French of ARTHUR MANGIN. London and New-York. T. NELSON & SONS. 1868.

THE DESERT WORLD. From the French of ARTHUR MANGIN. London and New-York. T. NELSON & SONS. 1869.

The obvious intention of the author in the production of these interesting works, is to render physical and natural science popularly intelligible and attractive. He has toiled through those severe studies which are requisite to a knowledge of the mechanism, structure and inorganic constituents of the earth, he has made deep researches in the economy of nature, examining her noblest objects and phenomena, the changes that have occurred, and the destroying and renovating powers, and has classified—as far as he has power to do so—all animated nature from man to the worm. The first volume named is divided into four books, and commences with the birth of the ocean, giving vivid pictures of the vast expanse of waters on which the sun shone and the rain descended, at a time almost too remote for human imagination to realize.

The speculations of LIEBNITZ, BUFFON, LA PLACE and Sir HUMPHREY DAVY are briefly stated, and in some instances brought to support those of the author; and the facts produced in evidence of the transformations of sea and land, the birth of continents and their subsidences, afford material for theorizing on the order of time in which forms of life were introduced on the globe. We next come to the phenomena of the ocean, its circulation, atmosphere and tides, its tempests and water spouts, of which striking descriptions are given. Strange stories of ocean monsters, wherein tradition, facts and fiction are curiously blended, and the collected evidence regarding the gigantic polypi and the sea serpent occupy several pages, which are followed by chapters on whales, sharks, seals and sea birds. The uses of the ocean, which affords an inexhaustible mine of wealth, as well as an ever-ripe harvest, next receive consideration, and the book closes with a sad chapter of disasters at sea, and an appalling record of the human tribute man pays to the devouring billows.

The Desert World treats of subjects which open to the student of nature a field of contemplation filled with interest. Not only are the great deserts of Africa and Asia described; the author includes all regions which have not been [illegible] to cultivation [illegible] range thereof [illegible] country, [illegible] while [illegible] steppes of Russia, Siberia and Tartary, whence issued the Mongols and Huns, who afterward convulsed the civilized world, are awarded longer notice; this is enlivened by a review of the various tribes of Cossacks, Kalmucks, and Gypsies who inhabit the shores of the Caspian.

The wonders of Sahara—that "naked and barren immensity;" its natural phenomena, its human and animal life, its sandhills and oases, its Bedouins and Touaregs, its camels and antelopes are here minutely described. From the wild plains of the Old World and the interior of Africa, the author passes to the prairies, pampas and llanos of America, and thence proceeds to Australia, and indeed traverses the whole known world, including the Polar regions.

Those who have followed the track of modern discoveries will approve of the manner in which this laborious survey by M. MANGIN has been brought up to the present time, and less readers not so well informed will find in his pages much that is new and curious. M. MANGIN'S style is simple and perspicuous; he does not affect to be abstruse, and hence avoids becoming obscure. The translation is not always quite worthy of the text, but is on the whole a tolerable one.

THE PRIMEVAL WORLD OF HEBREW TRADITION. By FREDERIC HENRY HEDGE. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

In this volume, which is apparently a number of discourses gathered together in historic order, Dr. HEDGE discusses, with that calmness and grace which characterize all his works, the creation of the world and of man, the state and place of Paradise, man's rights and duties in his relations to the brute creation, the meaning of Paradise lost, the lessons of Cain's history, the assumed longevity of the early race, the failure of Primeval Society, the real significance of the deluge and of the dispersion of mankind, the "Hebrew Idyl" of the intercourse between Jehovah and Abraham, and the "inwardness" of Hebrew life as typified in Isaac.

In treating these varied subjects he accords no special inspiration to the Bible records, nor on the other hand does he make any violent assault upon its general authenticity and value as a chronicle of early history. He does not accept the Paradise lost in what is regarded as the "orthodox view." Paradise is a state into which all are born ignorant of good or evil. Each one for himself eats the forbidden fruit, and then by the woes and ills, and trials of life, is brought back to the freedom and peace which constitute a new Eden in the soul. Cain is the representative of property and strife as agents in civilization; the deluge is not a punishment upon the race, but the result of a divine experiment; and the lesson of Babel is not the corruption of the world, but a great step forward in civilization.

The book will be read with different degrees of interest by those who agree with, who doubt, or who sharply and fundamentally dissent from the author's opinions.

THE BUILDING OF THE SHIP. By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. Boston: FIELDS & OSGOOD. 1870.

This exquisite little volume affords a pleasant opportunity of renewing our acquaintance with a writer who has idealized life under common as well as uncommon circumstances, and has surrounded with a halo of poetry the realities of man's every-day labor. *The Building of the Ship*, always popular, will be more so than ever now that it appears as a gift book, adorned with graceful and appropriate illustrations.

ONCE UPON A TIME. Waltz. By THEODORE HAGEN. New-York: C. H. DITSON & Co.

A sort of musical oasis in a desert of current trash, the eye lights with pleasure on this pretty little waltz, which possesses more than average merit. It is brilliant, short, easy, without being commonplace, and the air, which is extremely simple, is well preserved through a variety of ingenious harmonic transitions.

—The well-known house of BOSSEWGE, in Paris, has just issued a curious, and to Americans a specially convenient catalogue. It gives a list of the principal journals and periodicals published in France, a brief description of their character, whether political, literary, scientific, &c., the frequency of their appearance, their prices in France and also in the United States. The list embraces 347 different serial publications. Of these 24 are occupied with political topics, 30 with literature, 58 with fashions and ladies' work, 15 with family and children's interests, 13 with purely scientific matters, 42 with medical science, 17 with mathematical and physical science, 9 with military and 5 with naval matters, 17 with theology, 5 with philosophy, 10 with education, 12 with jurisprudence, 8 with history and geography, 7 with political economy, 6 with sports and games, 15 with fine arts, 40 with technology, 16 with agriculture and horticulture and with bibliography. The most cursory glance at the list, which is confined almost exclusively to the Press of Paris, and is very far from embracing all its periodical issues, is calculated to give one a profound impression of the culture and of the mental activity of the educated classes in France. There is no other Press in the world that draws so largely every day from the very frontiers and most advanced posts of human knowledge.

The Magazines.

—The December *Atlantic* is the best we have seen for many months. There are in it at least three articles of national importance, and the literary standard of the whole magazine is uncommonly well sustained. Mr. PARTON'S "Uncle Sam's Treatment of His Servants" is timely if not novel, and sets forth its argument in vigorous and convincing fashion. Something like the continual dropping that wears away a rock is needful, no doubt, to compass civil service reform, but we shall get it at last, and such papers as Mr. PARTON'S must, slowly, perhaps, but surely, hasten the desirable end. "The Dead Level," despite some overstrained implications, is full of wholesome truth, and should be read by every intelligent adult in the country. The independence of thought, of which DE TOCQUEVILLE said there was less in America than in any other civilized country, will increase apace among us, if such bold and candid utterances as this of Mr. SHELDON'S continue to appear in popular magazines. Mr. RICHARDSON'S "John" is a manly and wise plea in behalf of the Chinese who have come and who are to come to this country, and who have hitherto been subjected in California, and we believe everywhere on the Pacific slope save in Montana, to cruel and injudicious disabilities. Dr. HAYES' article is attractive, and, indeed, there is hardly an exception to be noted to the excellence and interest of the contributions to this number.

—*Our Young Folks*. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co. This is an excellent number of a magazine which always manages to be amusing without being childish, and instructive without being didactic. Number five of Mr. HALE'S papers, "How to Do It," contains many sensible ideas, and concludes with some remarks with which the grown-[illegible] community [illegible] sympathise, [illegible] enlarged [illegible] their [illegible].

—[illegible] the most noticeable papers in the December [illegible] Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE'S "The Morals and Manners of Journalism," and Mr. ANTHONY [illegible]'s second installment of "An Editor's Tales," which he styles "Josephine de Montmorenci." Mr. WHITE'S article is true, we should say, nearly every word of it, and is well intended, and can hardly fail to do good to those for whom its facts or its theories are narrated for the first time; but to others it may seem a little trite and its implications to go, as a Frenchman would describe it, without saying. There are good journals and bad journals, and those that sell their opinions also as certainly part with their influence as he who runs may see. This is but the first section of Mr. WHITE'S essay, and, being written on the side of good morals and sound progress, as his productions always are, we trust the remainder may more than carry out the promise and effectiveness of the beginning. Mr. TROLLOPE'S story is very amusing. It is open to the objection of telling the secrets of the prison house, an objection that some think serious. We do not believe the editors of our own magazines go on expeditions of discovery in search of correspondents supposed to be young and pretty. However, Mr. TROLLOPE is some time past the staid and cautious period of youth, and is to be indulged when he likes in a little friskiness. The *Galaxy* is in other respects a good average number.

Books Received.

—DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, Philadelphia, 1869. *The Illuminated Christian Year.*

—HENRY A. YOUNG & Co., Boston. *Carl Bartlett; Or, What Can I Do?* By D. S. ERICKSON.

—PATRICK DONAHOE, Boston, 1870. *The Lost Rosary; or, Our Irish Girls.* By CON O'LEARY.

—Ibid. *Mary and Mike: a Tale of the Holy Childhood, with an Account of the Institution.*

—G. W. CARLETON, N. Y., 1869. *Vashti; Or, Until Death Do Us Part.* A Novel. By AUGUSTA J. EVANS, author of *St. Elmo, &c.*

—FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., Boston, 1869. *Our Young Folks.* An Illustrated Magazine for Boys and Girls. Edited by J. T. TROWBRIDGE and LUCY LARCOM. Vol. V.

—G. P. PUTNAM & SON, New-York, 1869. *Fair Harvard: A Story of American College Life.*

—CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., New-York, 1870. *Lady Geraldine's Courtship.* By ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. Illustrated by W. J. HENNESSY. Engraved by W. J. LINTON.

—DUFFIELD, ASHMEAD, Philadelphia, 1870. *Tom. Harding and his Friends.* By NELLIE EYSTER.

—FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., Boston, 1869. *The Story of Elisabeth, with other Tales and Sketches.* By ANNE ISABELLA THACKERAY. Household edition.

—CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., New-York, 1869. *History of the Church in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries.* By K. R. HAGENBACH, D. D. Professor of Theology in the University of Basle. Translated from the last German edition with additions. By Rev. JOHN F. HURST, D. D. Two volumes.

—ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co., New-York, 1869. *Janet's Love and Service.* By MARGARET M. ROBERTSON, author of *Christie; or, The Way Home, &c.*

—Protestant Episcopal Society, New-York. *The Rock of Ages; or, Scriptural Testimony to the One Eternal Godhead of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.* By EDWARD HENRY BICKERSTETH, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Hempstead.

English Universities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Carl Benson," in a letter which is courteous and temperate, as well as interesting, accuses me of having either "exaggerated or generalized too hastily," in some passages of my article in the November *Galaxy*, on "The English Universities." You, in an editorial note, attributed to me "a very singular mistake," and you represent me as having said that "no man from the poorer classes had anything to do with either of the two great universities supposed to be national." Apparently you have not read either my article or Mr. BENSON'S letter. Either would have shown you that I did not say what you represent me to have said.

Mr. BENSON quotes my words correctly: "When the system had reached its height, say any time before the last twenty and within the last fifty years, it might be said with almost literal truth that no Dissenter, no Roman Catholic and no man of the poorer classes had anything to do with either of the two great Universities which were supposed to be national." Mr. BENSON, complaining of this as exaggeration or hasty generalization, can only show that the sons of very poor men actually have made a way for themselves and obtained education at Oxford or Cambridge. Of course this is true. The son of a washerwoman is at present a member of the British House of Lords. Several men of very humble birth have risen to be English Peers. Nevertheless a writer might fairly remark that "it might be said with almost literal truth that the men of the poorer classes have nothing to do with the House of Lords." It might be said with almost literal truth that in the English army men do not rise from the ranks; yet I know of a distinguished General officer who has risen from the ranks. I have seen CHANG, the giant, who is eight feet high, and Tom Thumb, who is about three; yet it might be said with almost literal truth that men are more than three and less than eight feet in height.

I described a system, the general effects of which is to exclude poor youths from the Universities. I distinctly stated and showed that it was quite possible for poor youths to get in there, but I condemned the system because of the great difficulties it imposed in their way. Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, who, I suppose, knows something about the matter, asks bitterly whether most of the students get—is it possible that most of them should get—anything like their money's worth? He also says that the practical answer to such a question would, doubtless, be that the Oxford and Cambridge students are usually "the sons of wealthy parents, that they are not going to make their own bread, that they have nothing better to do."

The whole tenor of my article went to show that the so-called national Universities did, by their system, invite the wealthy and favor the orthodox while discouraging the poor and doing their best to exclude the heterodox. Nothing in Mr. BENSON'S letter desturbs my position.

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

JUSTIN McCARTHY.

ST. DENIS HOTEL, Monday, Nov. 15, 1869.

[The words which Mr. JUSTIN McCARTHY insinuates that we put into his mouth were correctly quoted, although they comprise only a part of the original sentence as it stands in the *Galaxy*. The limits of space in a newspaper often demand that quotations should be abridged; but no injustice was done to Mr. McCARTHY by the curtailment in question, for the portion of his sentence which we omitted did not modify or affect the portion actually quoted. It only rendered his general statement stronger, broader, and more inaccurate. The idea insisted upon in the article was that poor men are excluded from a University training in England, and this Mr. BENSON'S letter showed to be erroneous. Mr. McCARTHY expressly says in his article, "It, *i. e.*, a University education, was, of course, *always beyond the reach of a poor man.*" This assertion is inaccurate, and if we quoted the whole article it would not correct the inaccuracy. Mr. McCARTHY "apparently" forgets one week what he wrote the previous week, and takes up a second "position" when he finds his first cut from under his feet."]

The Routes of Our Ocean Steamships—Table of Distances—The Fastest Steamer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the late editions of your valuable newspaper I notice various letters in which the writers claim the honor of the shortest passage across the Atlantic for different steamers, apparently as their sympathies tend, and it appears to me that they pass over the real point at issue, the distances between New-York and Queenstown and New-York and Brest, with so very general a statement that they are not likely to come to any agreement on the point. With your assistance I propose to lay before them and the many others of your readers who take an interest in the subject a calculation of the distances in such a form that they may point out any er[illegible] be in it, and so arrive [illegible] which to [illegible]:

[illegible] to Liverpool.	
New-York to Sandy Hook	18
Sandy Hook to George's Shoal, 41 1[illegible]	[illegible]
George's Shoal to Cape Race, Great [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], Great Circle	1,7[illegible]
Fastnet to Roche Point	59
	2,783
Roche Point to Liverpool	240
Total	3,023

New-York to Brest.	Miles.
New-York to Sandy Hook	18
Sandy Hook to Brest, Great Circle	2,913
Total	2,931

* To non-nautical readers it may appear that two methods of calculation are used, and it may be well to note that the plan is the same, only the Great Circle line to Queenstown passing over George's Shoal and Cape Race, it is necessary to divide the distance into sections to get the shortest sailable line, any line direct and clearing these points being longer than the one given.

I suppose all will admit, that with such nearly equally powerful ships to contend against adverse winds, and such able commanders to navigate, the deviation from the nearest air-line will be about equal.

Assuming then the above as a correct basis, the *Pereire* having sailed the distance from Sandy Hook to Brest (2,913 miles) in 8 days 11 hours and 35 minutes, actual time, would be equaled by the *Russia*, when the latter sailed from Sandy Hook to Queenstown (2,765 miles) in 8 days 1 hour and 14 minutes, actual, and the *Russia* having actually sailed it in 7 days 22 hours and 35 minutes, stands the victor by 3 hours and 39 minutes. NEUTRAL.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

The Reunion of the Two Bodies—History of the Movement—Statistics of the Churches and their Affiliations.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1869.

Lord MACAULEY remarks upon the fact that histories of England have been written in which no mention was made of the rise of Methodism during the last century; and censures this as a singular and discreditable omission on the part of such writers.

The origin of the "Pan-Presbyterian" Church—already so designated by many—which had its birth yesterday in this city, is accompanied with far other tokens as regards the real and ready chroniclers of the day in Pittsburg. The seven daily papers having devoted their columns, some of them entire pages, to the recital; and the memorable events of those last two or three days seem deeply to have stirred thoughtful minds throughout the entire population. In fact, the movement which culminated yesterday in the reunion of two large communions, each called the Presbyterian Church of the United States was notably a movement of the people in the two bodies, they constraining their leaders to take action, go forward, and reach just this result. At these meetings in Pittsburg there has been no breath of opposition in either Assembly, the battle for peace and concord having been fought and won in May last, when the Assemblies met apart in your City, and the victory having been confirmed by the affirmative votes with unprecedented unanimity of the Presbyteries on both sides.

These two Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church have numbered, the one 140 Presbyteries, the other 113; each of these Presbyteries consisting of from three to sixty ministers and as many elders, the latter being chosen from year to year by the several congregations as their representatives, and, according to the numbers composing them, the Presbyteries send one or more ministers and a like number of lay delegates to the General Assembly. The Synods are bodies intermediate between the Assembly and the Presbyteries, and are not, as such, represented in the General Assembly of the Church. This last-named body is the supreme council of the Church, and possesses powers and authority over Synods, Presbyteries and individual churches analogous to that exercised by the Congress of the United States over the several States and the people of the Union.

The constituency represented in the two General Assemblies, henceforth forming one body, is estimated at about 500,000 souls, actually communicants in their churches; and connected with them in sentiment and worship is a population of more than four times that extent. The number of individual churches is nearly 5,000, and the ministry is rated at the same figure. There are very many colleges, high schools and universities under the control of this communion, it being well understood that, at an early day in the history of our country, Presbyterians took an active and successful part in the education of the country; and their zeal in this great work has not been lessened in subsequent years. Many seminaries of a high order, for the thorough education of the ministry, have been established and maintained; and among the scholars of the land none rank higher than several of the gentlemen connected with these institutions. At the session of the Old School Assembly, on Thursday, an elaborate report of a committee, of which Senator DRAKE was Chairman, was presented and read by him, with regard to one of the seminaries of that Church, the one denominated the Seminary of the Northwest, and located at Chicago. Mr. RICHARD McCORMICK having tendered this institution, some ten years ago, on certain conditions, a gift of $100,000, of which he paid $75,000 on the spot, complaining subsequently that the directors had departed from their agreement with him in managing the affairs of the seminary, and other complaints being made a large and able committee was raised to examine the whole case, and certainly the results as set forth in this report are fine specimens of a thorough, searching and candid examination. Mr. McCORMICK is released from the obligation to pay the odd $25,000; a Professor, objected to by him and his friends, is confirmed in his seat; those trustees, obnoxious to one party, are dropped out and a new choice ordered; and all sides and parties are exhorted to peace and good will, and to active and united efforts to sustain and enlarge the institution. A report, conceived in a similar vein, was made by another committee concerning the Theological Seminary situated at Danville, Ky., and both reports, were unanimously adopted by the Assembly, which then proceeded to order the two seminaries to meet the expenses of these investigations, amounting to $1,500, out of their several treasuries. I have mentioned these two instances of firm and friendly examination and decision, (the documents and debate relating to which I had the pleasure of hearing,) as exhibitions of the ironic spirit that prevailed in the body, now merged in a still larger organism.

Beside the two Assemblies and their dependencies, now consolidated, there exists a body of "United Presbyterians," men of great intelligence and worth, comprised in 700 congregations, the seat of whose influence and strength is represented as being in this City. They are popularly known for their singing of "Rouse's version of the Psalms of David in metre;" but possess real excellencies which entitle them to respectful mention. There is also a body of Reformed Presbyterians who have just concluded to coalesce with the former and become one; there are 1,500 congregations of Cumberland Presbyterians, chiefly in the West and Southwest; and in the Southern States there are some 1,200 churches and ministers belonging to the Presbyterian Church and bearing that name, who are inferior to no others in intelligence and an earnest religious spirit, and who previous to the war were parts of the Old School communion. All these religious organizations, if combined together, would nearly double the number of congregations, ministers and presbyteries constituting the body which yesterday took form and a new departure, as the Presbyterian Church in the United States; and by many the expectation is cherished that in these times of centralization and unification the day is not distant when these all shall be one.

Another important religious communion, well known to you in New-York, now called the "Reformed" Church, in other days denominated the "Dutch Reformed," is allied to these Presbyterian Churches by the closest bonds of a like doctrinal belief, church government and order; and one of the leading "symbols," (or compounds of belief,) sanctioned by the Reformed Church, viz., the Heidelberg Catechism was, at the late meeting of the Old School Presbyterian Assembly, formally and unanimously authorized by them to be employed in the instruction of their children, thus holding out the olive branch to the venerable and excellent Knickerbockers of New-York and New-Jersey.

In both the General Assemblies (just dissolved) [illegible] were present as members during the re[illegible] sessions, acute lawyers and wise judges, [illegible] known and well reputed in our Courts for [illegible] legal lore; and the skill and knowledge of [illegible] men versed in the law were put in ample requisition to mature and perfect such measures in bringing the two bodies together, and in adjusting property claims and interests, that the result, once reached, could not be disturbed in Courts of law, and could not be validly questioned on any ground of justice; and besides Senator DRAKE, Messrs. DAY, STRONG, GRIM and others, lawyers and divines, in the Assemblies, the services of able legal minds at a distance had been freely used in order to obtain the best and wisest issue.

Accordingly, yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the votes of the several Presbyteries on the question of reunion were announced in the same form in the two Assemblies, and the affirmative result was declared to be of binding force; and then sundry committees, which had been previously appointed in each body, were required to take up the business intrusted to them, one to raise a large memorial fund, another to arrange boundaries of Synods and Presbyteries, and a third to give attention to the various committees and boards of the Church, now charged with the conduct of missions, of education, of publication, &c., and see that their affairs be rearranged, and their operations be enlarged and in other particulars conformed to the new order of things now inaugurated.

The vote of the 113 Presbyteries constituting the New School Church, was unanimously given in favor of reunion, every Presbytery having voted and voted affirmatively, and in but three instances was there a solitary voice raised against the measure. In the Old School 128 Presbyteries declared themselves in favor of the union by a strong, in most cases, a unanimous vote, and three cast their votes in the negative. The result, in the case of such a number voting, and over so wide an extent of territory, is certainly something altogether marvelous. The ratification meeting of yesterday, flowing together spontaneously and enthusiastically 500 representative men of the two Churches, men of noble and dignified aspect, of earnest convictions, of pure and unselfish lives, together with a surging mass of 2,500 besides, whose presence expressed the beatings of the popular heart, was a magnificent spectacle. It was a scene most impressive and imposing, because men felt that God was honored in such a gathering for such a purpose, and that His spirit of peace and love and joy was signally present in the midst of them.

I do not attempt to outline the brilliant and powerful speeches which were made; nor to depict the enthusiasm of the immense and rapt assembly. A practical measure, contemplating hard work, and not a little of it, was the vote to raise $1,000,000, (amended on motion of Dr. JOHN HALL, of New-York, to read $5,000,000,) as a memorial, and as a means of more efficient labor in the different departments of activity upon which the Church has entered.

Great public meetings were also held on Thursday and Friday evenings, when masterly presentations were made of the subject of missions, particularly missions at home; the work of every kind which lies before earnest, Christian men, was spread out and portrayed.

YALE COLLEGE.

The Yale Navy—Prospects for the Next Year—Mr. Phelps' Gift—A Prize Fund—Base Ball—Music—The College Catalogue—A Thanksgiving Jubilee, &c.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1869.

In a former letter I mentioned the new and encouraging aspect of affairs in connection with the boating interests of Yale College. The enthusiasm which prevailed so generally last month still runs high, and bids fair to become permanent. It would naturally be expected that after the Fall races, and during the subsequent uneventful and unfavorable season of the year, the aquatic mania would subside and boating men be content to repose upon their laurels. But it is far otherwise. There is practically as much emulation to-day as was manifested at Saltonstall Lake. The Scientific shell crew are still at work, and are out on the Quinnipiac almost every day, although the weather is uncomfortably cool for such recreation. The Freshmen make frequent "spurts" up the river. Both crews think of challenging Harvard next year. New boats are to be procured for the University, Sophomore and Freshman crews. Commodore BONE has already tested the muscle and skill of several aspirants for next Summer's University crew, including certain individuals whose names are as yet comparatively unknown to fame. There will certainly be no lack of material for the coming contest, and the scramble for places in the new "Spanish cedar" promises to be exciting. It is rumored that the Commodore will, early in January, form two complete crews, and put them upon a systematic course of training; that these twelve positions will be open at all times to competition, and that, in the Spring, the fortunate six will be selected from this group of well-trained men. At any rate, it is certain that the crew will remain "open" till April, and that the claims and merits of all aspirants will be impartially examined, the Commodore being disposed to grant a fair field to all and favor to none. The lessons of the year have not been neglected, and it is probable, therefore, that the possession of mere brute force will not be deemed a sufficient recommendation, but that spry, lithe and agile oarsmen will be in demand when the crew is finally made up. The recent gift of Mr. WM. W. PHELPS of $1,250 to the navy has produced a very salutary effect among the students, showing as it does an increasing disposition among graduates to assist them where they at present need the most assistance. The students are willing to help themselves if the graduates will also lend a helping hand. The grand idea now is to pay the navy debt, which amounts to about $1,500. Commodore BONE hopes to cancel this amount before Spring, and also desires to raise an additional $1,500 as a fund for the purchase of prizes similar to those awarded at the recent races, and to be distributed annually in like manner. The project is undoubtedly a good one, since the boating interest cannot be maintained if the home races are allowed to die out, and crews will not enter these races without some tangible inducement. Three thousand dollars, then, must be obtained, and will be obtained if the graduates and the general public will combine with the students for the purpose. No doubt exists in my mind but that the students, in their present temper, will subscribe $1,000 immediately, in addition to the current expenses of the year, which are heavy, if they are promptly and generously supported from without. The indications are that the support will be given. Mr. PHELPS' gift is likely to be the forerunner of similar donations. Messrs. PRESCOTT and WHITE, who are now engaged in photographing the class of '70, have already given $50. Mr. WILBUR R. BACON, the celebrated stroke of '65, has recently paid two flying visits to New-Haven, and it is suspected that his presence here has been in some way connected with the proposed plan. Further, a gymnastic exhibition for the benefit of the navy, in which a large number will participate, is shortly to be given.

As sunlight is to moonlight, so is boating to base ball at Yale. They seem to flourish alternately, and the latter yields to the former in warmth and brilliancy. The University nine was at the zenith when the crews were at the nadir, during the years 1867 and 1868. And now that the oar is again in favor, the bat is apparently neglected. Not that the nine is a poor one, but it is weaker than it was last year, and I doubt if its former enviable position is ever regained. Nevertheless, the captain is enthusiastic, and a match with Harvard will probably be arranged next Summer.

Much attention has always been given to music by Yalensians, and many excellent voices now heard every Sunday in metropolitan churches once reverberated among the antique columns of the College chapel. The Beethoven Society still lives and has its being. It also moves, and will go to the Brooklyn Academy on Saturday, where a concert will be given in the evening, in which [illegible] will participate. The Society has been well drilled, and sings glees and college songs with its customary vim. Glee clubs also flourish, and one of them will soon begin a series of concerts in this vicinity.

The College catalogue for 1869–70 has been issued. From it we learn that the whole number of students connected with the various departments is 726, an increase of twelve over last year. The Sophomore class is of extraordinary dimensions, numbering 155. Of Freshmen there are 143—an average class. The only material changes recorded are in connection with the law and fine arts departments. Three new instructors have been provided in the former department, and a more systematic and thorough course of instruction has been arranged. A course of study is also provided for those who do not intend to make a profession of the law, but wish to obtain a knowledge of its principles to complete their education, or with reference to engaging in mercantile pursuits—a very sensible provision. The prospectus of the School of the Fine Arts announces regular courses of instruction under the two new professors. These signs of progress and prosperity will be hailed with joy by all true sons of their Alma Mater, and all who hope for the advent of a genuine University system in America.

Among the many institutions which are the peculiar property of Yalensians, none is more unique than the Thanksgiving Jubilee. For many years it has been customary for the students to gather in either Brothers or Linonia Hall on Thanksgiving eve for the purpose of performing theatricals, burlesque, extravaganzas, &c., interspersed with censor's reports, poems, "sermons," and other like diversions. The exuberance of youthful spirits, however, led to frequent occurrences of an offensive nature, which proceeded rapidly from bad to worse, until the Faculty last year were compelled to interdict the performance. This year a revival of the custom, upon an entirely different basis, was permitted, and Alumni Hall was placed at the disposal of the Committee. At this place the Jubilee was accordingly held Tuesday evening. An immense crowd was present, including *mirabile dictu*, a number of professors with their families, and about 200 young ladies of the most fashionable circles. Think of this, ye ancient graduates! No rushing, no scrambling, no ear-splitting yells, no dense clouds of smoke, no spicy report of sarcastic censor, as of yore, but an orderly assembly, with reserved seats for ladies! Truly, the times are changed. Yet there was a sufficiency of fun on the present occasion, and the performance was enjoyed most thoroughly. A number of farcical pieces were rendered in a very creditable manner. A novelty was furnished in the shape of a negro-minstrel "olio." Taken all in all, it was the most successful Jubilee on record, and the students, in an eminently comfortable frame of mind, are now preparing to do justice to their Thanksgiving dinners. EPSILON.

TENNESSEE.

Encouraging Progress of Practical Reconstruction—Northern Capital in Southern Railroads—How the Efforts of Northerners are Appreciated.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1869.

As practical efforts in the great work of reconstruction in the South, none are more useful or important than the building of national railroads. They develop commercial intercourse, and through the strong ties which money binds, draw remote sections of our country into harmonious and even friendly relations. The war left many projected lines of railroads incomplete and the Southern people in such embarrassing circumstances as prevented them from finishing them. Since 1865 the friends of such roads have labored faithfully to interest Northern capitalists in their enterprises, and have in many instances succeeded even beyond their brightest anticipations. In this mountainous region, including sections of Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina and Kentucky, several important and valuable railroad projects of this kind are now in a fair way of being speedily completed. Among others I may mention the great trunk line from Cincinnati to Charleston, which is now likely to receive new aid from several of the leading railroad corporations of the North, which are understood to be interested in its completion. Some of the leading men of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company are believed to be pressing this work forward. Certain it is that the final surveys of the gap between this city and Anderson, S. C., are now making, and heavy contractors are now under bonds to build the road within a few years.

THE FUTURE GREAT SOUTHERN ROUTE.

Another highly-important road of which I now propose to write more fully is the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, which is to form one of the most important links in what will eventually be the great mail route and trunk line from Boston and New-York to New-Orleans. A few days ago, while wandering about the outskirts of Chattanooga, I noticed a new roadbed, most substantially built, laid with the best iron rails, with fish-bar connection, which so favorably impressed me that I made some inquiries of its present management and prospects, and which I deem of sufficient interest to merit a letter for the information of your readers. The Chattanooga and Alabama Railroad is to be a short cut from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Meridian, Miss., and materially shorten the present line from New-York to New-Orleans. It is being built principally with capital from Boston, Mass., and is to be controlled by Northern men. This fact, in connection with one more important, *i. e.*, that they are heartily welcomed and encouraged by the people of the South, seems to me to be of great importance as illustrating some of the means which are doing much to bring about an enduring and a practical reconstruction. The completion of the northern division of this road was celebrated a few days ago at Allen's Springs, Ala., by a barbecue, which was largely attended by the stockholders of the road from the North and by prominent men of Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. From the speeches made on that occasion I gather additional facts to those furnished me at Chattanooga, all of which I feel must be of general interest. Seventy-three miles of the road south from Chattanooga are fully and substantially completed, and over ten miles graded. The work is well done, and is rarely equaled on the best built roads of the North. From Meridian, Miss., north, forty-six miles are built in the same manner. In addition, forty miles of grading—of which two-thirds are done—are under contract. Three thousand men are at work on the line, and it is being completed at the rate of one-half mile per day. Under this vigorous management, and from the great natural resources of the country of North Alabama, through which it passes, the road has already gained the confidence of the country, and its bonds are worth as much if not more than any other Southern road. Some of their eight per cent. bonds have been negotiated in Europe, and have sold as high as 80, which, if we consider the difference between currency and gold, makes them a desirable investment. The road runs through a section of country abounding in coal and iron, and from these resources alone it must eventually derive a great quantity of local freights. But it comes from Meridian up through one of the richest cotton sections of Alabama and Mississippi, and it will always have heavy cotton freight.

GENERAL FORREST'S VIEWS OF SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

At the barbecue of which I have spoken there were present about 5,000 people, and among them many of the prominent men of Georgia and Alabama. General FORREST was one of the speakers, and made the occasion one for some very appropriate remarks upon the desirableness to the Southern people of having such enterprises as this encouraged. In commenting upon the fact that the railroad was built by Northern men and capital, he spoke thus encouragingly of their success:

> "I think I perceive a lighting up for the future, a bright prospect for greater prosperity. I see Northern men with Northern capital coming forward to aid in building up our country—to aid you and yours in developing and improving what is left from the wreck of the past. Friends and comrades second their efforts, help them to help you, and thereby bind closer the bonds of a lasting friendship and a national unity. We are now one people; we have but one Government; we live under and [illegible] the protection of

one flag. Come forward then and contribute to the growth and prosperity of Alabama and her sister States together with these friends who have come so far to help you. * * * * While you are engaged in this great work here I am engaged in a similar work in another portion of Alabama, and I am gratified to say to-day that I have not asked a single town or county for aid without receiving it. Fifty years from now Alabama, under the influences now set in motion, should be one of the richest States of the Union. Alabama has now a population of fifteen to the square mile, Massachusetts one hundred and sixty, yet compare the two—take from the latter her machinery and workshops, and her people could scarcely live. The cotton spun in her factories goes in part from Alabama—the iron to build her machinery is mined beyond her limits. Yet see to what a degree of wealth and prosperity her people have brought her. Let every man aid to carry on this mighty work in our section—push onward this great industrial revolution. I feel it my duty to lend my aid, and I expect to do so. I exhort you, my fellow-citizens, fellow-comrades of other days, to come forward and follow now where I lead, as bravely as you have done on other fields. Hence, to-day, burying and forgetting the past, I gladly meet these Northern gentlemen, your guests, laboring for your good, as brothers. With you I accept their efforts to develop our section, and uniting mine with theirs, exhort you to the same course, to be followed and crowned with prosperity, peace and unity."

It is difficult to measure the good which such sentiments, from such a man, under such circumstances, do, and I think it better proof of a thorough, desirable reconstruction than any mere empty political speechmaking.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES.

Governor W. H. SMITH, of Alabama, spoke of the pride with which he welcomed those from the North, who come not now with cannon and shell and bristling bayonets to kill and destroy, but come in the name of peace, with money and picks and shovels, to build up, develop and restore. Colonel E. HURLBURT, Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, (State property,) spoke at length, and presented figures of great interest, but too long to be available in such a communication as this; but I give some of peculiar interest connected with the future of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad.

"It has been authoritatively stated that the line of the proposed railway south from Cincinnati traverses coal fields for 200 miles, and iron ore beds for 150 miles. These are nearly 100 miles wide, which gives a coal area in this region alone equal to three times the total coal area of Great Britian. The coal and iron fields on and contiguous to the Alabama and Chattanooga Railway are fully equal to that above stated. In conclusion, permit me to call attention to another important fact. Growing on these coal and iron fields is the fleecy staple so much coveted by other nations and sections; and flowing between the hills filled with the minerals are the rivers supplying the power to run the machinery, made of these minerals, to spin and weave the cotton."

THE WORK OF RECONCILIATION.

With many of the large manufacturing establishments and much of the railroad stock of the South, owned or controlled by capital from the North, the work of reconciliation and restoration has been in great measure successful. The best means of breaking down sectional prejudices and social ostracism is to unite the people of the two sections in great commercial and industrial enterprises which enlist not only their capital, but their pride and sympathy. When you find a community so bound together, the work of lasting peace and good will is about accomplished. I know of nothing more encouraging in the events of the past few years than in these material efforts of Northern men to aid in building up the South, receiving such encouragement as was called out at the barbecue of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad. OMEGA.

ILLINOIS.

The Constitutional Convention—Disputed Election—Chicago Finances—Wife Murder Trial—Old Landmarks Gone—A Munificent Gift, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1869.

We are not fairly out of the woods yet in relation to the Constitutional Convention. The organs of both parties claim a majority in that body; but the fact is, I suppose, that neither has, of the members elected, on a straight ticket. In several counties independent Republicans were elected over the regular nominees, and these hold the balance of power. In the adjoining county of Dupage, a county seat quarrel has long raged between the rival villages of Naperville and Wheaton. An immense amount of bad blood has been manifested, and a very large quantity of rascality and fraudulent voting done on the question of location, which has been submitted to the people once or twice. Well, both of these towns must have a candidate for the Constitutional Convention. The first returns, as they came from the report of the inspectors in the various towns, showed the election of the Naperville man, who is a Democrat, by 114 majority; but the Wheatonians, who now have the county seat and the County Clerk, manipulated the returns, and their man is elected by about 560 majority. The Courts are appealed to for injunctions and *mandamuses*, and like processes familiar to you New-Yorkers, to adjust the difficulty. And so, I suppose, our Constitutional Convention will remain in some doubt as to its political completeness until the meeting thereof. I think, however, that the Republicans will be able in some way to muster a majority of from three to five on the organization. The Prohibitionists polled not far from 3,000 votes in the few counties where they ran tickets, and succeeded in electing two candidates in as many counties.

The Constitutional Convention will be far from being a strong body. Adams County furnishes the two ablest men, Judge SKINNER and Hon. O. H. BROWNING, late Secretary of the Interior. Cook County sends only one man of any account, Hon. S. S. HAYES, and Mr. MEDILL, of the *Tribune*, is a man of ability. The others would make valuable members of a village caucus. The Democratic side of the house will be decidedly the strongest in point of ability; but we think that moderate counsels will prevail in both sections.

CHICAGO FINANCES.

The startling exposition of the financial condition of this city during the recent canvass has had its legitimate effect. A sale of city seven per cent. bonds was made a few days since at 89. Our citizens have to pay, therefore, in many ways for the waste and extravagance of its officials. There is no reason why, great as our taxes and our expenses are, Chicago bonds should not be at par. The interest is always paid promptly and the principal provided for at maturity. The politicians, for their own purposes, put the matter in the worst possible light before the public, pending the election; but Chicago will never repudiate or be delinquent. We shall bear our own burdens, great as they may be, and wrongfully and wickedly imposed, as many of them have been.

END OF A WIFE-MURDER TRIAL.

Our neighboring County of Kane has been the scene of much excitement and interest during the past week over the trial of Rev. ISAAC B. SMITH, a Congregational minister, for the alleged murder of his wife. The fact which gave rise to the charge was the drowning of Mrs. SMITH in a creek, with water twenty inches deep, as they were crossing it, by the overturning of the buggy in which they were riding. Mrs. SMITH was a feeble woman, and Mr. SMITH a feeble, nervous, excitable man. The charge originated from a company in which Mrs. SMITH's life was insured, and the fact of this insurance was alleged to constitute the motive. The prosecution failed to prove anything beyond the drowning, while the defence presented testimony to rebut every ground of suspicion depended upon by the prosecution to make out a case circumstantially. The verdict of acquittal was, therefore, necessarily rendered. Under all ordinary circumstances, Mrs. SMITH ought not to have been drowned. A man of firm nerve and presence of mind would have had no difficulty in rescuing her. But Mr. SMITH was neither; but is easily prostrated mentally and physically, and rendered incapable of effort by fright and sudden danger.

OLD LANDMARK GONE.

Just as I write, the flames are doing their work of destruction upon the "Old Wigwam," memorable as the place where LINCOLN was nominated in 1860. It became, from subsequent events a historic spot, although merchandise invaded it, and made it its own. We can almost hear the mighty voice which went up from the assembled thousands when the result of the balloting was proclaimed. But the fire-fiend has made it a throne, and the leaping flames are even now turning it to ashes.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Hon. J. Y. SCAMMON, with his accustomed liberality, has recently given $10,000 toward paying off the indebtedness of Chicago University. I understand that he also proposes to erect a fire-proof building for the library of this institution, which has recently been enriched by the purchase, at Berlin, of the valuable Hengstenberg Library of 13,000 volumes—one of the most valuable private collections in Germany. The University is in a prosperous condition, with a large attendance, and everything going along admirably. But, like all other young institutions, it is laboring under the difficulties of an indebtedness and of inadequate endowment.

We have at length a Stock Exchange Board, regularly organized and efficient. I suppose the Board of Trade did not afford sufficient scope for the talents of our genteel gamblers, and so they must branch out into this line. It strikes the unsophisticated that this attempt to domesticate bears and bulls in Chicago is slightly premature, and partakes something of the nature of a forcing process.

The Executive Committee of the Woman's Suffrage organization have appointed a list of delegates to the National Convention which is to be held in Cleveland. It is a "mixed Commission," consisting of men and women. Among the delegation are Judges BRADWELL and WAITE, EDWARD BEECHER, D. D., and the LIVERMORE, of course.

We have actually had a conviction for murder in this city, and a sentence of hanging. We generally let this sort of people off with impunity, but the business has so increased upon the hands of the Courts that it probably has been at length thought best to attempt to put a check to it.

JEFFERSON has been playing "Rip Van Winkle" at McVicker's Theatre during the past week, to crowded houses. In fact there is a perfect *furor* to see and hear him, and I have no doubt but the play in his hands would have a profitable "run" for six months. He takes hold of the popular mind here as no other delineator of the sleepy Dutchman has ever done.

Saloon murders and bloody affrays continue to be of almost daily occurrence. Chicago is getting an unenviable reputation in this respect. The divorce business is as brisk as ever. From three to ten cases a day are disposed of during the sitting of the Courts.

Real estate is decidedly dull. The abstract makers tell me that the largest portion of their business relates to the raising money on mortgages. But the decline in prices is not so marked as in former years, and probably will not be, owing to the greater augmentation of capital here, and yet as rents have gone down decidedly, and as there are more empty stores and dwellings than there have been at any time during the last six years, real estate must, sooner or late, feel the effect. "Outside" property is decidedly unsalable. Some of our people are forming the idea that there is to be a large commercial centre where the Pacific Road crosses the Missouri—Omaha.

We have been cheated out of our Indian Summer this Fall. The weather has been very changeable, with frequently light falls of snow, and frost. The first heavy freeze, about two weeks ago, did a large amount of damage to undug potatoes and ungathered apples. So great was the injury to the former that prices have gone up in this market from fifty to eighty cents per bushel.

Chicago is full of burglars, who pass unmolested by our Police. The citizens have got into the pernicious habit of compounding felony by paying the burglars the price of the articles stolen and no questions asked. They advertise to do this, on being "burgled," and the rascals respond, and pass on to other robberies unmolested. As this is criminal on the part of the losers, a stop ought to be put to it. It is more than suspected that many of our policemen are in partnership with the burglars. The Commissioners recently appointed seventy-five new ones, principally from the slums and saloons of the city—associates of thieves, prostitutes and cracksmen, and since then the burglaries have increased in number and impunity.

Business is comparatively dull and money tight at the banks. But the brokers have plenty of currency to loan at from 3 to 5 per cent. a month. This makes the banks short at their counters, where they can only take 10 per cent.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State Agricultural Fair at Columbia—Stock—Cattle—New Productions—Numbers Present—Distinguished Persons—Results Important.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1869.

The sixth annual Fair of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society has just closed, having been open three days—the 10th, 11th and 12th instants. Five Fairs had been held when the war came upon us, and this is the first one since the war. In has been in a high degree successful; more so in the attendance and enthusiasm manifested than in the extent of the material on exhibition.

There were exhibited sixty-nine horses, that number including horses, mules and donkeys. These were exhibited under saddle, in harness, in gear, and in hand. Prizes were awarded to thoroughbreds, to light draft, and to South Carolina raised, separately. The number of cattle upon the grounds was forty-two, representing the various grades. There were seven sheep, eight goats, fourteen swine, and about a hundred head of poultry—geese, ducks, chickens, pigeons, turkeys, and guinea fowls.

The other departments of agriculture, manufactures and household affairs were of a scale about equal to that of the stock just mentioned. The stock and mechanical and agricultural implements, which were too large for indoors, were exhibited in the Fair Grounds—a field just north of the city, containing about twenty acres. The buildings, erected for this Fair by the municipal authorities, are amply large, the main building, consisting of an H-shaped framed house, of about eighty feet in length and fifty in width. Herein were a great many articles of household production, such as breads, butter, fruits, preserves and pickles; articles of wear, needlework and garments of various kinds; works of art, photographs, paintings, sculpture and ornamental things generally, and a good variety of useful productions. Among the noteworthy articles, such as indicate new branches of industry, was a bee house, which has been registered for patent in Washington; an electric fan for kerosene lamps; sugar made from the syrup of sorgho, the sugar cane introduced during the war; manufactured honey, an article which the discoverer says he can manufacture at ten cents a pound, while real bee honey commands full twice that price, and the manufactured can hardly be distinguished from the genuine honey; two plugs of opium from Union County, was pronounced by the committee of physicians who examined it, to be of very superior quality; and an electric burglar alarm, invented and exhibited by a Mr. MASON, of Sumter County, the design of which is to give notice to the occupant of the house, and not alarm the intruder.

One award of merit was given to the Ursuline Convent—a Catholic institute for girls near Columbia, at Valla Crucis—for a specimen of handiwork in the shape of a game piece wrought with feathers. A premium was awarded to BEN. WILLIAMS, a negro of this city, for the second best lot of shoes. The negro then was in many respects highly obnoxious to the white race in this State. The carpet-bagger then was not ruled out of the field of competition. STOLBRAND is, I believe, the only white man of his party (Radical) that exhibited anything at all, and the awarding him a prize indicates that the Democrats design either to conciliate or, at least, to avoid discriminations on political grounds.

There were a good many machines of Northern invention and patent, exhibited here by their agents. There were, besides, a large number of articles from adjoining States, some of which received premiums.

The crowd was the largest that has been assembled here since the war—the only gathering of the white population since 1860. The number of persons in attendance on Wednesday was probably 3,000; on Thursday 4,000, and on Friday 5,000.

The material results of the Fair are important, in that the articles indicate a reasonable progress already made toward this kind of reconstruction. The moral results, however, are far more important, in that there are new sources of wealth suggested, new channels of industry made known, new aims conceived, and new hopes awakened. BOISE.

Canal Propulsion.

Commenting upon the article which we recently published in relation to transportation by railway and canal, the Buffalo *Express* says:

"Neither the narrowness nor the thinness of the stratum of water in the channel of the Erie Canal offers any insuperable obstacle to the use of propelling wheels, as the experience of those who have carefully experimented with steam canal boats and tugs will testify. The failure to introduce steam-towing on the canal has been entirely due to the inadequacy of its locks for the employment of larger and longer boats. But recently we had a conversation with a gentleman who has given more study to, and is more practically conversant with this matter than, perhaps, any other who could be named, and we know that his experience and experiments have fully satisfied him upon that point. Give us enlarged locks and a canal adapted to navigation by boats of five or six hundred tons burden, and steam propulsion will inevitably follow."

DIVISION OF THE STATE.

The Suggestion as Affected by the Result of the Recent Election.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1869.

To the Editors of the Elmira Advertiser:

You close a brief notice of an article in the NEW-YORK TIMES, upon the recent election, as follows: "We think the lesson of the late contest will convince the Republicans of the State that they have but to poll their full vote to secure hereafter an annual triumph." A life-time Whig and Republican, never having cast a so-called Democratic ticket in my life, I yet think there is strong ground to question the conclusion you have reached. Nothing can be predicated of the recent election. It went by default in a great measure in the City and the country. So far as New-York City and Brooklyn are concerned, an experience of thirty years enables me to state that merchants, lawyers, manufacturers, and others, who have a positive interest in the welfare of the city, cannot, except at times of most extraordinary excitement, be induced to attend primary meetings or vote at the polls. This has always been the case to a greater or less extent, but the difficulty increases from year to year, and those who are thus derelict are for the most part Republicans. They take no interest in politics, because, they wrongly conclude it will do no good. They reside here to make money, intending to reside elsewhere when a competency is secured, and because politics are too corrupt, they will not have anything to do with them. The truth had as well be told first as last, the ignorant and vicious classes gravitate naturally and inevitably to the so-called Democratic Party, this being the reason why that party has been the only one that ever had a continuous existence, by name, in this country. This is the reason why the Democratic Party so long held the power in the General and State Governments. The political supremacy of the party has declined just in proportion as the people have become intelligent and virtuous. Throughout the whole North, except in a few of our large cities, a marked change for the better has taken place in this respect, and hence the reason why New-England, once partly Democratic, has ceased to be so wholly. New-York also, the cities of New-York and Brooklyn chiefly excepted, has ceased to be Democratic, though formerly decidedly so. New-Jersey is in a transition state. The same is true, measurably, of Pennsylvania. Ohio and the Northwest generally, is redeemed irreversibly, churches and schools being fatal to modern Democracy.

But what of New-York City and Brooklyn? At present we are hopelessly given over to the dominion of the ignorant and vicious classes. We may limit their excesses to a degree, under some circumstances, but so long as the responsibility of the Administration is not felt and acted upon by the better and respectable classes, they will continue to control us. What a spectacle is now presented! Driven to adopt the policy of governing special interests by appointing commissions at Albany, we now find ourselves at the mercy of a party pledged to sweep them all away. If we escape riots, such as heretofore for the moment appalled us, it will be more than we have a right to expect. Let us temporise no longer. The State is too large, and must be territorially divided. New-York and Brooklyn, Staten Island and Long Island, and perhaps Westchester County, must be set off in a State by themselves. This will relieve the balance of the State of an incubus, and compel, in virtue of the positive danger involved, all the respectable classes in New-York and Brooklyn to combine to control the civil administration. There is no other remedy that can be applied, and this will be certain after a brief season of anarchy, which is quite likely to be the immediate result. How long would Mr. BELMONT, and others like him, support the Democratic Party if their lives and property were at stake, as most surely they would be? Somehow the tiger would be chained and kept so.

Much more might be said in favor of the division of the State, but it is not called for in this connection. Let ambitious politicians in Western New-York stake their political future upon this basis, and they will promote their own interest and that of the State at large. B.

The Acquittal of Rev. Isaac B. Smith of the Charge of Wife Murder.

From the Chicago Tribune, Nov. 14.

The verdict of acquittal, rendered yesterday, in the case of Rev. ISAAC B. SMITH, has been generally expected by those who have watched the testimony, and the manner in which the prosecution has been conducted. The evidence was singularly clear on some points which were not made public before the trial. It appeared, without denial, that Mr. SMITH and his wife had lived happily together, and conducted themselves always with affectionate kindness toward each other; that his wife had urged him to get the insurance on her life, on the ground that in the event of her death he would be almost without the means of giving her a respectable burial; that on the morning of the fatal day Mr. SMITH abandoned the intention of going to the Conference at Elgin, and was only induced to do so when he found his wife had set her mind upon it in order to make it the occasion of a visit to her sister's that night; that when they were about to return from the Conference, Mr. SMITH twice urged a brother clergyman to drive to her sister's with them, thus showing that at least up to the hour of the accident Mr. SMITH could have had no intent to take the life of his wife at the time and place at which her death occurred.

Mr. SMITH's father also testified that the funds necessary to pay for the house his son was building were to have been procured, as soon as practicable, from the sale of his farm, and in the meantime he seems to have relied on temporary aid from one or two members of his congregation. These facts disprove any previous intent, and go very far to negative the assumed motive.

The catastrophe at the river or creek still remains, in some respects, a mystery. The depth of the water, owing to rains just previous, is, indeed, increased by a portion of the testimony from the alleged "seventeen inches" to about twenty-four inches. But the inability of Mr. SMITH to bring out, at least to land, the body of his wife, or even to find her in the water, and his state of intense bodily and mental exhaustion when he arrived at her brother's house, are not explained. It is to be regretted that, while the Court allowed every trivial peculiarity in the character of Mr. SMITH's horse to be put in evidence, it ruled out all testimony relative to Mr. SMITH's own physical condition and peculiarities as inadmissible, unless the defence would plead insanity, which, of course, they did not. It would throw some light on this branch of the case had the defence proven, as they offered to do, that Mr. SMITH was a weak, imbecile, nervous man, whom the sudden fright of being thrown into the water, and a few minutes wading round to search for his wife, or perhaps the consciousness that she was drowned, would have reduced him to such a condition of prostration and helplessness as that in which he was found. The jury, however, with Mr. SMITH before them, could not fail to judge accurately of his physical strength, with or without other testimony. While it is very remarkable, it is not impossible that the accused should be so prostrated by the sudden danger and exposure, that, even in two feet of water, just after dark, he would be too helpless to do more than drag himself to land. People thoroughly agitated and frightened can drown in very little water. Whatever the belief of the jury may have been, the verdict need express no more than that the charge was not proven. In this the public will generally concur.

Women in the Clinical Schools—The Recent Scene in the Pennsylvania Hospital.

A committee of the Faculty of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, have just submitted a report in which they define the position of the women medical students of that city, in view of the discussions brought about by the recent scene in the Pennsylvania Hospital, where a number of women present at a clinical demonstration were insulted by the male students in attendance. In their report the Committee say:

The taunt has heretofore been frequently thrown out, that ladies have not attended the great clinical schools of the country, nor listened to its celebrated teachers, and that, consequently, they cannot be as well prepared as men for medical practice. We believe, as we have always done, that in all special diseases of men and women, and in all operations necessarily involving embarrassing exposure of person, it is not fitting or expedient that students of different sexes should attend promiscuously; that all special diseases of men should be treated by men in the presence of men only, and those of women, where it is practicable, by women in the presence of women only. It was this feeling, founded on the respect due to the delicacy of women as patients, perhaps more than any other consideration, which led to the founding of the Women's Hospital of Philadelphia. There the clinical demonstration of special diseases is made by lady physicians, and before lady students alone. As we would not permit men students to enter these clinics, neither would we be willing—out of regard to the feelings of men as patients, if for no other considerations—that our students should attend clinics where men are specially treated, and there has been no time in the history of our college when our students could intentionally do so, save in direct contravention of our known views. In nearly all of the great public hospitals, however, by far the larger proportion of cases suited for clinical illustration—whether medical or surgical—is of those which involve no necessary exposure, and are the results of diseases and accidents which man and woman are subject alike, and which lady physicians are constantly called upon to treat. Into these clinics women also—often sensitive and shrinking, albeit poor—are brought as patients to illustrate the lectures, and we maintain that wherever it is proper to introduce women as patients there also it is just and in accordance with the instincts of the truest womanhood for women to appear as physicians and students.

We had arranged when our class was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital to attend on alternate clinic days only, so as to allow ample opportunity for the unembarrassed exhibition of special cases to the other students by themselves.

We encouraged our students to visit the hospital upon the days named by our professors, [illegible] to the sound judgment and high-minded courtesy of the medical gentlemen in charge of the wards.

All the objections that have been made to our students' admission to these clinics seem to be based upon the mistaken assumption that they had designed to attend them indiscriminately. As we have stated distinctly and unequivocally that this was not the fact, and they had no idea or intention of being present except on one day of the week, and when no cases which it would not be proper to illustrate before both classes of students would necessarily be brought in—it seems to us that all these objections are destroyed, and we cannot but feel that those fair-minded professional gentlemen who, under this false impression as to facts, have objected to our course, will, upon a candid reconsideration, acknowledge that our position is just and intrinsically right.

The Red Stockings—Close of the Season.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 16.

Yesterday the contract of many of the First Nine of the Cincinnati Club with the Club expired. In the evening a meeting was held, and a settlement was had. Mr. A. B. CHAMPION, President of the Club, then presented each of the members of the nine, on behalf of the Club, with a handsome donation, in acknowledgement of their uniform good conduct and fidelity as the representatives of the Club upon the field. Mr. CHAMPION accompanied the presentation with a brief but appropriate address, in which he thanked the nine for the glorious manner in which they had upheld the reputation of the Cincinnati Base Ball Club, at home and abroad, and assured them of the best wishes of every member of the Club for their prosperity hereafter. At the close of his remarks the nine repaired to the residence of one of their number, at the West End, where they partook of an oyster supper.

We understand that notwithstanding the attractive offers made to them by other organizations, a majority of the nine have expressed a willingness to remain with the Cincinnati Club for another year. It is greatly to be hoped that all may be induced to remain among us. For assuredly, such a nine was never organized before. During all its glorious career not a single word has been whispered against the fair name of any of its members. It is much that they have proven themselves the best base-ball players in the country. But it is more to their credit, and that of the Club to which they belonged, that they have everywhere proven themselves gentlemen. And because they are the best base-ball players in the country, and because they are gentlemen, we hope they will stay with us.

Albany Lumber Market.

The Albany *Argus* gives the following review of the Albany lumber market for the week ending Nov. 16:

"We have had, since our last report, a firm and active market. The shipments have been large, but have been checked by want of vessels. Stocks are steadily thinning off. Though we do not change our figures, there is a slight upward tendency in prices, and our outside quotations are more easily obtained. Dry lumber is very scarce; as are also pine tally boards. Coarse lumber, of all kinds, is very scarce, and on some descriptions, we advance our quotations. Receipts, especially by the Champlain Canal have been free. The movement up to this day, will be found in the figures below. The receipts henceforward to the close last year were about 80,000,000 feet.

The receipts at Chicago for the week ending Nov. 13, were 29,244,000 feet, against 16,154,000 feet for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week, 14,802,000 feet, against 11,897,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1868. The aggregate receipts since Jan. 1 are 952,238,000 feet, against 931,474,000 feet in 1868. The aggregate shipments since Jan. 1 are 776,170,000 feet against 507,232,000 feet in 1868.

The following figures give the reported receipts at Buffalo and Oswego for the week ending Nov. 8, 1869 and 1868:

	1869.	1868.
Buffalo	6,258,000 feet.	5,925,300 feet.
Oswego	4,723,000 feet.	5,081,200 feet.
Total	10,881,000 feet.	11,006,500 feet.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain canals for the second week of November were:

	Bds. & Sc't'g, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1869	15,669,300	444	21	838,400
1868	9,567,400	632		570,000

Of the boards and scantling received 6,339,400 feet were by the Erie, and 9,229,900 feet by the Champlain canals.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain canals from the opening of navigation to Nov. 15 were:

	Bds. & Sc't'g, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1869	399,185,000	36,206	10,000	3,310,700
1868	407,920,500	38,586	65,686	27,465,400

The receipts of 1868 include some 11,000,000 feet boards and scantling detained on the canal during the Winter 1867-68.

Freights are active and vessels in demand. Higher prices are paid to New-York, but other rates are unchanged."

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the banking office of Messrs. J. W. TUCKER & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Nov. 6, 1869.—New-York—Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith, W. Y. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. H. Bullock, Miss Bullock, Miss Fanny Bullock, A. Geo. Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus B. Eifelt, Dr. and Mrs. M. Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Darling, Mrs. S. M. Mygatt and two children, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Douglas, James Wilcox, E. F. Holbrook, Arch. W. Spier, Rev. and Mrs. Albert Z. Gray, General and Mr. Geo. W. Williamson, J. A. Hamilton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Hurlbut, Dr. and Mrs. Geo. Brown, G. Bruce Brown, D. P. Morgan and family, Miss Hendee, Alexander G. Chalmers. Boston—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bradbury, Misses Beebe, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Lawrence, Miss Grace Lawrence, J. Jay Newcomb, Jr. Detroit—R. Canfield. Canton, Ohio—Jno. M. Faber, J. C. Bockins. Cincinnati—Samuel Hammaford. Chicago—R. J. Stearns. California—Mr. and Mrs. M. Kellogg. Connecticut—Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Kellogg. United States Army—T. R. Walker and family Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Pepoon.

Death by Chloroform.

Coroner FLYNN proposes to hold an inquest to-day at No. 69 Watts-street, over the remains of JAMES MCCARTY, whose death was alleged to have resulted from the injudicious use of chloroform by Dr. BUTTLES, of No. 7 St. Mark's-place, in order to perform an operation for the piles. A *post-mortem* examination was made yesterday by Dr. FINNELL and other surgeons, when they found the heart diseased and an ulceration of the liver. No trace of the effects of chloroform were discovered, and it is only justice to add that Dr. BUTTLES emphatically denies any use of the anæsthetic. The patient was turned over in bed for examination and expired in a moment. A jury of medical men has been summoned to determine the actual cause of death.

An Adventure in a Saloon.

THOMAS TAYLOR, of No. 149 Nassau-street, appeared before Justice LEDWITH yesterday morning at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and told how on the previous evening he was in the saloon No. 66 Grand-street, when ELIZABETH VAN ZANDT, an African syren, came and sat beside him, and how, after she had retired from that proximity, he discovered that his pocket-book, containing a small sum of money, had been abstracted from his pocket. The woman having been arrested and arraigned, answered that she "knowed nuffin bout it," but was committed in default of $500 for trial at the General Sessions.

Casualties.

The premises No. 64 Orchard-street, occupied as a bakery by MARKS LEVY, were damaged yesterday morning by fire to the extent of $200, in consequence of the bursting of a kerosene lamp.

Mrs. ELIZA ALEXANDER, an aged lady, living at No. 79 Sheriff-street, yesterday fell into the East River, at Pier No. 51, but was rescued in an exhausted condition by the bystanders.

CHARLES SCHAEFFER, 36 years of age, residing at No. 56 Avenue B, during a fit of *delerium tremens* yesterday morning jumped from a third-story window, and was dangerously injured.

WARREN ROGERS, a boy belonging to the ship *General Butler*, lying at Pier No. 13 East River, yesterday morning fell down the hatchway and broke his leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

Scamps on a Raid—A Quartet of Industrious Thieves.

Wednesday morning, it is vividly remembered by our citizens, "the winds rose and the rain fell" to such an extent that the streets were in the highest degree comfortless places. Yet the circumstances were seized as eminently fitted for a foraging expedition by JOHN BRENNAN, FREDERICK HADLEY, CHAS. SWANKE and GEO. BOULETTE, all youths under 18 years of age, who by the exploits of the day abundantly earned a right to be called the most zealous of sneak thieves.

First they visited the residence of LEWIS HOEPPS, No. 128 West Twelfth-street, and sneaking in the basement door gathered up a dozen teaspoons from the breakfast table in the deserted dining room. Getting safely out, they migrated eastward, and probably incited by the pelting rain, next picked up three umbrellas from the street display of MEALIO, in Broadway. Taking refuge under these cheaply acquired protectors, they sallied up the metropolitan artery still with an eye, or rather eight eyes, open to business, and presently espied a glass case containing human hair in front of the store of VICTOR JOUFFRION, No. 737 Broadway. Breaking a pane of glass out of this they appropriated two switches of hair valued at $38 to their pressing needs, and then turned southward. They were heard of no more until they searched the store of JAMES W. O'BRIEN, where they dropped in a thieving way into poetry and carried away two volumes of rhymes. But they only went across the street where they ministered to their physical needs again by filching an overcoat from the store of WILLIAM MURPHY, No. 64 Nassau-street. By this time the [illegible] had [illegible] the Police, and Officers [illegible] and [illegible] had been sent to [illegible] by Captain HEDDEN of the Fifteenth Precinct, but these officials beat up and down the City without success until nearly dark. At that time the young marauders taking a bond of late boldly returned to the store of O'BRIEN, and snatching up two memorandum books from the street stand, were making away with them when they were apprehended by the officers. Being arraigned yesterday before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and the tale of their manifold misdeeds being fully told in the set phrases of the law, they were committed for trial.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.
1462—Speyer et al. vs. Stern.
1346—King et al. vs. Bechner et al.
1532—Budd vs. Sinclair.
1180—Hyle vs. Cunningham.
1540—Dowling vs. Geschwend.
1542—Brockman vs. Bayer.
1544—Krumt, Adm'x, vs. Koch, Ex'r.
1546—Boehm et al. vs. Bragg et al.
1554—Long et al. vs. Bird et al.
1556—Lazarus vs. Sauer et al.
1558—Tarbett et al. vs. Griffith.
1560—Smith vs. Nelson.
1562—Massachusetts Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Carpenter.
1564—Villaret vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1566—Blauvelt vs. Wheeler.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Fithian, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
36—Bauer vs. Dick, impl'd, &c.
37—Bauer vs. Dick.
35—L. Gentil vs. Amand.
44—Adolph vs. Walker et al.
23—Dennis vs. Coman.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.

One Hour Causes.

Nos.
459—Leckey vs. Cohn.
330—Layton vs. France.
332—Same vs. Same.
1267—Harmer vs. Levy.
862—Parker vs. O'Callahan.
1265—Pollock vs. Fudon.
1250—Woodrow et al. vs. McDonough.
1400—Fowler et al. vs. Nichols.
1401—Minshull vs. Harmon, Jr.
1413—Mayer vs. David.
1423—Rolker vs. Bask.
1240—Tuckerman vs. Sanderson.
1242—Hellner et al. vs. Bass.
1418—Banta vs. Barcalow.
1402—Patterson vs. Galway.
1308—Kahn vs. Levy.
1050—Quirk vs. Endenshon et al.
1582—Wertheimber vs. Taylor.
1583—Philips, Adm'x, vs. Gray.
1562—Da Costa vs. Hamel.
919—Carrington et al. vs. E. Coulter.
1118—Claflin vs. Reynolds.
1127—Barnco vs. Music.
1329—Denham et al. vs. Hoffman.
1343—Harf et al. vs. Hoffman.
1384—Brock vs. Whitney et al.
1397—Crow vs. Martine.
1480—Anderson vs. Anderson et al.
1482—Laird vs. Pell.
1535—Handte vs. Wetzler.
1544—Martin vs. Stokes.
1546—Gall vs. Mauer.
1548—Field et al. vs. Hart.
1552—Reilly vs. Stevens.
1234—Seymour et al. vs. Peters.
2090—Elkins et al. vs. Bozeman.
1509—Volz vs. Gotlieb.
1499—Canfield vs. Stafford.
1541—Massey vs. Dux.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4033—Murray vs. Petrello.
3902—Osborn vs. Collins.
4107—Merritt vs. Miller.
4147—Hart vs. McLaughlin.
4156—Colberg vs. Nathans.
4170—Reilly vs. Dowling.
4174—Watson vs. Sanford.
4175—Jenner vs. Sanford.
4205—Blanquier vs. Javon.
4253—McCullum vs. Newman.
4255—Sherman vs. Jackson.
4256—Hartung vs. Gentle.
4257—Kline vs. Levy.
4258—Fosch vs. Cohen.
4259—Fuller vs. Landsberger.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. John Haggerty; robbery.
2—The People vs. Henry Conway; felonious assault and battery.
3—The People vs. John J. Tripp; felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. Frederick Schlee; homicide.
5—The People vs. Samuel Strause (two cases); grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Cardon Beckman; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Patrick McDonald; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Patrick McDonald; violation of the Passenger act.
9—The People vs. Patrick McDonald; obtaining money by false pretences.
10—The People vs. Edwin Dusenberry; obtaining money by false pretences.
11—The People vs. James Muir; burglary.
12—The People vs. Elizabeth Moriarty; arson.
13—The People vs. Louise Kayser; grand larceny.
14—The People vs. James Reilly; felonious assault and battery.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., offer for sale the following desirable securities: First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the N. Y. & O. Midland Railroad; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; 7 per cent. Bonds of the City of Oswego; 10 per cent. Bonds of Platte County, Missouri; and 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds. Full information in regard to them will be furnished upon application to the agents offering them for sale.

☞ ST. LOUIS CITY SPECIAL TAX SEWER BONDS, twenty years to run, interest Six per Cent., payable semi-annually, at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York. These bonds are desirable, as a special tax is levied to pay the interest and principal. We offer fifty thousand.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
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☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were of course no sales attempted yesterday, in either the salesroom or the country. The day was fully observed, the Exchange was not opened nor did any of the usual visitors put in an appearance.

The present is perhaps the dullest season of the year, and this year it is even more quiet than usual. The severe monetary stringency, the lack of any settled business basis, and the general feeling of uncertainty which exists among mercantile men, prevent any great activity. That there is considerable real estate to be disposed of is well known, but the owners do not seem inclined now to offer it. The probabilities are that until the opening of the new year there will be no very large sales, unless they are Court sales. These latter are always well attended. The fact that a sale is made by order of the Supreme Court, seems, in itself, to be a guarantee that it will be in every way fair and above board, there is no humbug nor claptrap expected, and the people attend knowing that the lots must be sold for whatever they will bring. In this respect the salesroom appears to much better advantage than it did last season. Then, especially during the great excitement, all sorts of tricks were resorted to to catch public attention and force sales. The auctioneers seem now to understand that all that sort of thing is in the long run very unprofitable, and there seems to be no disposition to try it or permit it to be tried again. The salesroom must consequently gain in popularity, and the change will prove to the advantage of all concerned. Solid business men, who are looking for chances for investment, men who desire to purchase homes and other earnest, desirable persons now attend. So long as the affairs of the room are managed correctly and satisfactory to them, they will continue to, and they form the class the auctioneers are most anxious to gather together.

The rest of this week will be given over to idleness. To-day being Friday, and immediately following a holiday, will be quiet; no sales will be made; no attractions offered. To-morrow, Saturday, will, in accordance with the usual custom, remain a day of rest in the salesroom and preparation in the auctioneers' offices. Next week several interesting sales will be made, and on the 20th inst. the long promised sale of the LORILLARD estate, at Fordham, will be made, by order of the Supreme Court, by Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. The merits of this property, and the desirability of Westchester County generally, are too well known to require comment. This estate is very extensive, and three or four days will probably be used in disposing of it. Descriptive maps are now ready and may be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 77 Cedar-street.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE AND LOT IN FEE FOR SALE—On the north side of 9th-st., near 5th-av., and between 5th-av. and University-place, a four-story high-stoop house, with lot 25x½ block, together with the furniture as it stands for $35,000; one-half can remain on bond and mortgage. This will soon be wanted for business. Inquiry of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 20TH-ST., OPPOSITE SEMinary Park, a first-class three-story and attic Philadelphia brick house, 22.6x55 feet, with extension. It is very substantially built and well arranged, and in perfect order throughout. On account of the owner leaving the City, the house will be sold reasonably. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 48TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house 21x60x½ block; the house is new and most complete, containing the usual modern improvements and many others not found in those houses built for general market; lot leasehold $350 a year ground rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A large house with all the modern improvements, in complete order, with greenhouse, icehouse and outbuildings; grounds tastefully arranged with fine large trees and extensive gardens. Will be sold with one acre of land or more. Less than one-quarter of a mile from the depot. Address
H. W. LEAVITT & CO.,
No. 128 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 262 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER OR LONGER, a first-class five-story, English basement brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, located on Madison-av., near 30th-st.; rent $4,000 per annum, or $500 per month till May 1, 1870. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR DWELLING OR BUSINESS purposes, the second, third and fourth floors in the building No. 31 East 14th-st., corner of Union-square; large and roomy, and fitted up with water, gas, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE NO. 101 LEXINGton-av. Apply at No. 149 East 27th-st. or No. 192 Broadway, from 11 A. M. to 12 M. of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT FORDHAM, A large furnished house, convenient to railroad and horse cars. Immediate possession will be given. Apply to W. H. CAMMANN, No. 21 Pine-st.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—THREE floors at No. 308 6th-av., separately or together. Apply to Mr. HUGHES, No. 1,214 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE FINE STORE AND building No. 50 Bleecker-st., recently altered for business purposes; very desirable; lot 25x120. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 13 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, good housekeepers, living in the country, and wishing to spend the Winter in the City, would take charge of a gentleman's house for five or six months, during the absence of the owner; references exchanged. Address R. F., Manhasset, Queens County, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY a gentleman with a very small family, who is willing to pay $600 a month for the Winter. Address Post Office Box No. 271.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 88 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,395 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1852, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st.

TUESDAY, Nov. 23, 1869, at 12¼ o'clock, on the premises, rain or shine, auction sale of the well-known Dudley Park property, at Westfield, N. J., fifty-seven minutes from the New-York side of the river by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

150 villa plots will be sold, handsomely situated on the highest ground in the township, commanding extended views. Only five minutes' walk from the station.

The neighborhood is unexceptionable—fine improvements on every side. A number of fine houses have been erected in the park, and are now occupied by the owners. All the avenues and streets are handsomely graded.

Terms liberal. If the day prove stormy the sale will take place under cover.

A special train will leave New-York at 11 A. M.

Collation before the sale.

For maps and free passes apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOT.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, 5th-av., one lot facing Central Park, next to southeast corner of 85th-st. Size, 25x100. Terms liberal. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of November, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN McNEIL, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of November, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM P. LEE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH MILLWARD, of the firm of Willard & Millward, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Millward, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of December, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of November, 1869.

n12-law4wF
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE R. QUIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of November A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court, in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1869.

n5-law3wF*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

F. E. SMITH & CO.,
ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
New-York office, No. 11 South-st.
Our mills in every respect are superior to anything of the kind now in operation in the United States.
CHOICE FLOUR OF ALL GRADES
SUITABLE FOR
EVERY TRADE OR MARKET.

SHOWCASES, PATENT MAGIC SHOWcase Doors. HOFFMAN & PERSCH, showcase manufacturers, No. 148 Chatham-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT TIDY WOman, with excellent City references, a situation in a small family in the City or country as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; and excellent baker or regular laundress and chambermaid; wages $14. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as a first-class waitress, or do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing, in a gentleman's family; no objection to a short distance in the country; best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 331 East 29th-st., below 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands suppers, game and all kinds of desserts, and is a good baker; can be recommended by her last employer. Call at No. 1,486 Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts., china store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as a first-class laundress; understands French fluting; best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 280 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting alone in a private family; she is a competent person and fully understands her business; best City reference given. Call at No. 444 8th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, games and pastries; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION, by a very efficient young woman; understands French fluting, can do up ladies' fine muslins in the neatest manner; or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing; country or City; best testimonials. At No. 329 (new No. 335) 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress or waitress and chambermaid or chambermaid alone; is a good sewer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; highly recommended. Call at 397 8th-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, side dishes, meats, game, pastries, jellies and all kinds of desserts; City references. Call for two days at No. 119 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN, A situation as cook in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to the country; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 117 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting, would do the washing of a gentleman or ladies; can give good reference. Call or address No. 344 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very experienced woman; she understands cooking thoroughly; meats, game, soup of all kinds, pastry, cream, &c.; excellent baker; has the best testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., (new No. 335.)

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City references from her last place. Call at No. 140 West 19th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation to wash and iron in a private family for the first two days in the week, Monday and Tuesday; best City references given. Call for two days at No. 140 West 19th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSed cook; understands French and English cooking; good City reference; will do the marketing. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing or waiting; good City reference. Call for one day at No. 350 East 19th-st., third floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; will assist in chamberwork; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS GERman Protestant girl, a situation for general housework or as chambermaid or nurse. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st., over drug store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 63 Park-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SUPERIOR infants' nurse, or to wait on an invalid lady; has the best of City references. Can be seen until suited at No. 308 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as first-class cook; best City references. Call for two days at No. 229 East 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a Protestant, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has best City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUAtions in a private family; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call for two days, 229 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (PROTestant) age 34, married, no family, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands farming in all its branches; first-class vegetable gardener; his wife to take charge of dairy and poultry. Address W. B., at his present employer, Judge Newton, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business, and will make himself generally useful; can milk, if required; has good City reference from last employer. Address L. A., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a sober single man; will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Call or address COACHMAN, private stable, No. 156 Greene-st., near Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; is a good City driver; understands his business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen at or address his present employer's, No. 2 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; can milk; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and plain gardener; can milk or attend a furnace and make himself useful, and come well recommended. Address J. T., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man; understands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of cattle; is not afraid of work; will make himself useful; has the best of City references. Address B. J., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, NOT LONG in the country, a situation as coachman; has six years' references from his last employer; can milk; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Address M. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and gardener; has good reference from last place. Address W. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Call or address T. G., No. 5 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; will make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Address B. W., Box 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady man; can produce twelve years' City reference. Address a note to M. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,500 WILL BUY A COUNTRY store well stocked with goods, in a good location for business, with good house and three-fourths of an acre of land. The buildings are nearly worth the price asked for the whole. The store will be sold separate if desired. Other business engages the owner's attention. Apply at No. 382 Hudson-st., New-York, or P. B. KNAPP, Westbrookville, N. Y.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VERY valuable patent right; proved successful; everything ready for business, based upon one of the largest manufacturing interests, and affording immense royalty; a monopoly; price, $25,000. Address Post Office Box No. 10, Elizabethport, N. J.

A GENTLEMAN OF MEANS, ABOUT starting a lithographic establishment, desires a partner who is a practical man, capable of executing fine work and superintend that department. Address LITHOGRAPHER, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

$100,000.—WANTED, A SPECIAL OR general partner with $100,000 capital, in a good established importing and jobbing business that makes no losses. Address B. H., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

A PARTNER WILL SELL HIS INTERest, on account of sickness, in a business now paying $3,000 a year profit, for $600. Inquire of NEWELL & BEDLOW, Room No. 3, No. 163 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
IL POLIUTO, (Italian Opera.) Characters by Miss Kellogg, Messrs. Lefranc, Reyna and Barili.
Afternoon, at 2½ o'clock—REHEARSAL OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st. and 8th-av.
IL TROVATORE, (English Opera.) Characters by Mrs. C. R. Bernard, Messrs. Haigh, Drayton and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MARY WARNER. Leading characters by Miss Bateman, Mr. George Jordan and Mr. Hamilton.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LONDON. Leading characters by Mr. F. C. Bangs and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
HOME and IN A REGULAR FIX. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Henriques, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
CASTE. Leading characters by Messrs. Clarke, Davidge, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau and Miss Davenport.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
POOR HUMANITY. Leading characters by Messrs. Holston, Mortimer, and Miss Eliza Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
LITTLE NELL. Leading characters by Miss Lotta.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE MURDERED WATERMAN, DER FREISCHUTZ, &c.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—DARIUS DUTTON. Evening—ALADDIN. Large collection of animals and curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. Artists—Mme. B. Johannsen, Mr. F. Bergner and others.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Telegrams from Ismalia, on the Suez Canal, dated the 17th inst., announce the arrival at that point of the procession of vessels, headed by the Empress EUGENIE'S yacht *L'Aigle*, after passing through the first part of the canal. At the shallowest part the depth is said to be nineteen feet, and varies generally from twenty-five to thirty feet in other portions. The entire fleet will sail for Suez, the Red Sea terminus, to-day. The *Shipping Gazette*, of London, pronounces the enterprise a magnificent success.

A Fenian demonstration at Waterford, Ireland, on Wednesday night, embraced a torchlight procession of five thousand men with music, and necessitated an extra Police force to preserve order.

A reception was given on Wednesday at Compiègne by the French Emperor, at which he was particularly cordial in his manner toward the American Minister; so much so as to excite comment in political circles in Paris.

A London dispatch says that the appointment of EMILE OLLIVIER to a position in the French Cabinet, before long, is spoken of again as probable.

A meeting between the Czar and the Emperor of the French some time this Winter, according to a dispatch from General FLEURY, the French Ambassador to Russia, has been agreed upon.

M. ROCHEFORT having made a satisfactory explanation to the editor of *Le Pays* newspaper, Paris, the threatened duel has been avoided.

The Republican prisoners taken during the recent outbreak in Spain are not to be sent to Cuba. Señor ORENSE has left Madrid for Paris.

The Tyne boat crew have again defeated the Thames crew, this time on the Tyne course.

CUBA.

Telegraphic news from Havana to-day shows that the work of burning the sugar crop in the fields is prosecuted by the insurgents with vigor. Four plantations near Santiago, one at Trinidad and ten near Cienfuegos, have been burned since the 1st inst. Among the latter, it is said, is that of Mr. POUVERT, of New-York. The Civil Governor of Santiago proclaims the slaughter of 280 insurgents, and offers clemency to such as may submit, and threatens the chastisement of all revolutionists captured. The Captain-General has pardoned 200 political prisoners. A commission from the insurgent Government, it is understood in Havana, has arrived in Caracas, to induce the Government of Venezuela to recognize Cuban belligerency, and to permit recruiting for the Cuban army. The suffering and destitution in consequence of the cholera and smallpox at Santiago is intense.

GENERAL.

Thanksgiving Day was very generally observed in this City and vicinity. There were sermons in the churches, dinners at the charitable institutions, feasting in the home circle and parades by the target companies. The weather was fine and the holiday passed pleasantly. The day was observed generally throughout the country, almost every State in the Union having appointed the 18th for the special observance of Thanksgiving. At the National Capital religious services and social enjoyment marked the day in a manner not usual in that latitude.

The Mississippi State Fair Association opened its exhibition yesterday at Jackson, which was visited by about 2,000 persons.

A case of torpedoes fell from a hoisting machine in New-Orleans yesterday, and exploded, killing two men and damaging the building.

A dreadful crime was perpetrated at Pleasant Grove, near Huntington, Penn., on Wednesday night. Two men entered the dwelling of JOHN [illegible], [illegible] erally [illegible] with [illegible]. They also shot dead a lad named [illegible]. The crimes were committed as the family were seated at supper, between 6 and 7 o'clock. Suspicion rests on two men who were observed loitering about the place for some time past.

One of the most prominent citizens of Louisiana, Mr. URSIN SHERMEAU, of Parish St. Charles, was shot through the heart on his plantation, on Wednesday night, by a negro.

Fifteen members of the Press of Washington went to Richmond yesterday to spend Thanksgiving, and were entertained by their *confrères* of the latter city.

St. Joseph's Convent, in Toronto, Ontario, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The inmates succeeded in getting safely out of the building. The loss is $8,000.

BARNARD'S canal stables, in Buffalo, were burned yesterday morning, and several horses burned to death.

The Labor Reform Party of Boston have nominated NATHANIEL E. CHASE, a stove dealer, for Mayor.

It is denied, on what claims to be good authority in Toronto, that the Canadian Government had threatened retaliatory measures if the restrictions on commerce with them were continued by the United States Government.

No official information has been received by the Canadian Government from Governor MCDOUGALL.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 27th ult., by way of London, represent LOPEZ'S headquarters and seat of Government to be at San Joaquin. Another horrible crime, matricide, is added to the category of his offences.

LOCAL.

Three trotting matches came off on the Union Course, Long Island, yesterday, one for $500, which was won by the *Village Girl*; the second for a purse of $50, gained by *Jonas*, and the third for $400, won by G. ALLEN'S b. g. *Riley*.

PAUL B. DU CHALLIU, the celebrated traveler, repeated one of his entertaining lectures on his adventures in Africa, at Steinway Hall last evening. The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, and was well-attended.

Company E, Fourth Regiment National Guard State of New-Jersey engaged in rifle practice at Greenville, N. J., yesterday, and at the conclusion of the match between two squads of the company, indulged in a Thanksgiving dinner.

Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest to-day at the Morgue over the body of JOHN WELSH, aged 48, who died in Bellevue Hospital a few days ago, from the effects of an injury to the spine, sustained on the 13th of September in some unknown manner.

FREDERICK MENGES, aged 36, fell down stairs in a house in Centre-street on Monday, and died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday from the effects of the injuries sustained. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest.

A base-ball match took place yesterday between the Eckford and the Mutual Clubs at the Union Grounds, Williamsburg. The first named was victorious.

The Income Tax—Shall it be Repealed or Modified?

As the law which imposes a tax on incomes expires by limitation with the present fiscal year, it will devolve on the present Congress to determine whether the taxation of incomes shall cease with the present law, or be continued, and become henceforth a permanent feature of our system of taxation. The income tax was never popular with persons having large incomes, and we hear that a concerted effort is to be made to put an end to it. As men of wealth and high social position have the ability to make themselves not only heard, but respected, in halls of legislation, we may expect to see a strenuous effort made to prevent a continuance of the law, thus putting an end to the tax altogether.

We trust this effort may not succeed. In our opinion a tax on incomes more nearly approximates to a just tax than any other yet devised. "The subjects of every State," says ADAM SMITH, "ought to contribute toward the support of the Government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities; that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the State." No system of taxation so nearly enforces this equal contribution from the citizen as a tax on incomes. It is mainly a tax on realized wealth, and the exemption of $1,000 leaves it to fall almost exclusively on those who are able to bear its burdens. Every other system of taxation, however devised, is a tax on labor, and goes to enhance the cost of production. This tax cannot be charged even upon the consumer, but must be borne by the well-to-do and the rich. It compels no one to pay except from that which he has received.

But the law is denounced by those who seek its repeal as oppressive, inquisitorial, and as calculated to induce fraud, corruption and perjury. We admit that the present rate of five per cent. imposes a heavy burden upon the taxpayer. The taxgatherer is never a welcome visitor; but when, after drawing from us throughout the year taxes in every form which human ingenuity can devise, both direct and indirect; after taxing our houses and our lands, our horses and carriages, our watches and our plate, the clothes we wear, the food we eat, the fuel we burn, the cigars we smoke and the whisky we drink, he comes at the end of the year to demand of us one-twentieth of all we have earned during the year,—and which, in a majority of cases, is from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. of the net accumulations or savings,—his presence is not agreeable. That the present rate of the income tax is oppressive, therefore, we admit, and it is a reason for congratulation that the rigid economy which is being introduced into every department of the Government, and the integrity and fidelity with which the taxes are being collected, give promise of an early relief from the heavy burden which the income tax now imposes.

But the fact that the rate of any particular tax is so high as to be oppressive, is no reason for abolishing it altogether. If the rate is too high, reduce it. Reduction of the income tax, therefore, and not its repeal, is the remedy which should be pressed on the consideration of Congress. No nation, we believe, which has ever tried an income tax has abandoned it. The experience of other nations shows that the longer it is continued the more popular it becomes. We now receive from the tax on incomes from $34,000,000 to $35,000,000 annually; reduce it to two per cent. and then enforce the law more thoroughly than it has ever been enforced, and we shall receive $20,000,000, even at the reduced rate. A two per cent. tax will not be oppressive, and we believe it will be borne more cheerfully than any [illegible] can now be [illegible] by law. After the present year the Government can, we are sure, well afford to dispense with the [illegible]000,000 loss by the reduction of the tax, besides lightening the burdens of the people in other directions.

We regret to see that the *Tribune* has joined hands with those who are clamoring for the repeal of the law. Always urging the prompt payment of the public debt as an act of duty and safety, it has heretofore strenuously insisted upon maintaining the highest rate of taxation, and has persistently resisted every effort at reduction. Suddenly, however, as if light had dawned upon it from some new and unexpected quarter, it calls loudly for the repeal of the most equitable tax law upon the statute book, and that from which the nation receives the largest revenue. It denounces the law as inquisitorial, and insists upon its repeal, because it has become satisfied that people evade it. To the habitual readers of the *Tribune*, these will seem strange reasons to urge. We are sure its readers are not accustomed to hearing the fact that a law is violated urged as a reason for its repeal. But however this may be, there is in this instance no force in the objection. Every tax on personal property is and necessarily must be inquisitorial. How are you to ascertain the amount of another's personal estate, of his money and securities, except by investigation? If the objection is valid, it proves too much. If it requires us to give up the income tax, it will require us to forego all taxation that may be evaded by falsehood or fraud. But what does this objection mean in the mouths of taxpayers? Who is it that objects to that inquiry and investigation which leads to accuracy in apportioning the public burden? Certainly not the honest taxpayer, for, compelled to be his own assessor, investigation would not change the amount of his assessment.

The only effect of investigation is to prevent the scheming and unscrupulous taxpayer from shifting to the shoulders of his more honest neighbor a burden which he himself should bear. We see in this fact no cause for a repeal of the law.

While we have little doubt that the financial situation is such that the Government will consent to a reduction of the tax after the present year, we do not believe that it can be given up altogether. While we are compelled to pay a tax of from forty-five to fifty millions annually upon sugar, tea and coffee, we think there should be no effort to dispense with an income tax. So long as the laborer is compelled to pay from thirty to forty per cent. upon his sugar and tea, surely the rich man will not complain of two per cent. on his income.

The True Basis of Tariff Reform.

The *Evening Post* objects to our statement of the free traders' position in relation to the tariff and the movement for its reform. What we alleged was that the free traders, in public discussions, insist upon the acceptance of their dogma, and characterize as "virtually in favor of protection" all who demur to its feasibility or justice. The *Post*, on the other hand, alleges that—

> "What the free traders demand is not, as the TIMES says, and as the enemies of free trade sometimes assert, absolute free trade, but a tariff laid for revenue purposes only; a scheme of duties on imports so arranged that the Government shall obtain the revenue it needs, by duties on the smallest possible number of articles, and by duties so arranged as to interfere as little as may be with our industries, most of which are dependent for their success, to a large extent, on cheap materials of foreign production. The free traders want now a reform of the revenue system; we are revenue reformers."

If this is really the purpose of the free traders, it is unfortunate that the course of their recognized advocates has run in quite another direction. Professor PERRY is the apostle of abstract, out-and-out free trade—not of a revenue tariff merely; and he is the consistent, and, perhaps, also the efficient, representative of the Free Trade League. We have no quarrel with the League, or its agent. Both have, according to their own ideas, a mission to fulfill, and they are trying to fulfill it to the best of their ability. But there can be no mistake as to the nature of the agitation they conduct. It is a war against one principle, that of protection, and in favor of another principle, that of free trade. No middle ground is recognized. Nor, logically, can it be, if the premises on which the free traders build their argument are just and true.

Not only are the free traders not the friends of tariff reform as we understand it, but they are in effect among its worst enemies. As a revenue measure, the present tariff is indefensible: it builds up vast and insolent monopolies at the cost both of the Treasury and of domestic industry. Considered with reference to both, it is a blunder and a wrong. When, however, the League assails the abstract principle of protection as robbery, and recommends as its substitute the abstract principle of free trade, an issue is presented from which only the monopolists can derive substantial advantage. For, in the existing circumstances of the country, absolute free trade is neither desirable nor possible; and between protection, with its abuses, and an open market, with its dangers, the American people are not slow to decide. They would rather take their chance, with special American interests against them, than encounter unrestrained competition with the abundant capital and cheaper labor of other countries. When, therefore, the free-trade issue is presented, as it is, multitudes who desire reform on the basis of a revenue tariff are driven into the arms of the protectionists, pure and simple.

We recommend the *Post* and its friends to revise their programme. If they seek not "absolute free trade, but a tariff laid for revenue purposes only," as that journal now alleges, they cannot too speedily abandon the free-trade agitation, which the League and Professor PERRY are carrying on, and ally themselves with the tariff reformers, who would revise the scale of duties without jeopardizing income, and break down odious monopolies without depriving domestic industry of the moderate, rational protection to which it is entitled, and which may be easily because incidentally afforded. The free-trade dogma is quite as serious an obstacle to the reform which Mr. Commissioner WELLS urges upon the attention of Congress, as is the dogma of the extreme protectionists. The true basis of tariff reform lies between those widely-separated opinions.

The Paris Elections on Sunday.

The announcements of preparation to suppress any possible disturbance during the Paris elections on Sunday, do not necessarily prove that there are very serious apprehensions upon the subject. Recent events have, indeed, tended to show that the Emperor feels, except in the matter of health, stronger than for some time past. And although the presence of large bodies of troops in and around the capital may be a wise measure of precaution, they are not really expected to be called into action. This improved posture of affairs is due to several causes other than mere repressive terrorism. The public mind of France, as also of other countries, is being educated up to the point of common sense upon the subject of revolutions by violent means. It is seen that while they may entail much bloodshed and suffering, they do not necessarily attain to the end for which they were inaugurated. The history of the Spanish uprising against official and royal corruption has given a new illustration of this, by which the French people may have profited. The latter are learning that any new attempts either against dynasty or form of government must, to be successful, rely not so much upon contests of arms, as upon growing popular intelligence and independence.

NAPOLEON'S policy toward the various exiles, who have never ceased pouring forth their denunciations from other countries, has, further, not been without considerable effect. Very likely he acted partly from a sense that their real influence had abated so far as to be comparatively harmless. But the minds of the French, ever prone to take a comic-sentimental view of politics and statesmanship, recognize the invitation to ROCHEFORT and LEDRU ROLLIN and others, to return, as placing these patriots in a somewhat ridiculous position. The Emperor treats them as of too little importance for further punishment, and when HENRI ROCHEFORT, one of his fiercest assailants, reëntered France under the Emperor's own safe conduct, the incident was regarded as placing the patriot in a ludicrous light, rather than any other. But, perhaps, the greatest influence toward continued quiet at Paris is that there are powerful pecuniary and material interests which are very much opposed to its disturbance. The real leaders of the opposition are of two kinds—the violent and the moderate. Of the first there are but few, and their willingness to precipitate the capital, and, indeed, all France, into the abyss of a new revolution is viewed more and more as not only reckless but selfish. The moderate section on the other hand, including much of the wealth and cultivation of the people, wish, while they seek reforms, that they shall be attained without the chance of their own ruin. It is these latter to whom France will look for the perfecting of a parliamentary system, and NAPOLEON himself will probably discover that to the moderate reformers his dynasty will owe its continuance, if it continue at all. With a free Legislature, free newspapers, the right of free speech, the stability of a constitutional monarchy becomes most probably assured.

What Government Has Done and Is Doing for the Poor of the South.

When, on the last day of the year 1868, the career of the Freedmen's Bureau, in its original shape and with its original functions, ended by limitation of law, a great part of its most useful work, namely that of education and of securing the bounty claims of colored soldiers, remained unfinished.

Happily, provision was made in the law which closed the Bureau's material benevolence in supplying rations to the freedmen and poor whites, for its continuance in the two respects already noted, and also for its assisting fit objects of public charity. It is now two years since any appropriations have been made for the Bureau; and its educational and bounty-claim departments for the past twelvemonth have been conducted in accordance with law, solely by balances of old appropriations, and amounts realized from the sale or rent of Bureau property.

Out of these husbanded resources, nevertheless, a noble work of charity has been pushed on, and, while no additional expense has come upon the Government, the remains of the old amounts appropriated to "the wards of the nation" have been effectively used in their behalf. We agree with General HOWARD, in his report just issued, that the wonder is not that so many, but that so few need help; for we are assured by that officer that—

> "Of the four millions of people thrown suddenly upon their own resources, only one in about two hundred has been an object of public charity, and nearly all who have received aid have been persons who, by reason of age, infirmity or disease, would be objects of charity in any State and at any time."

We may add that it is not less noteworthy that the withdrawal of the former support was effected without the least disturbance, and with hardly a reproach from the beneficiaries. It is a question whether a similar revolution in political economy could have been effected here at the North among any other four millions of people, who, after having had their bread supplied to them, were suddenly compelled to earn it themselves. The Bureau must have gained the entire confidence of the freedmen, in order to make this change smoothly, even with months of warning.

It is interesting to know what force is still kept at work for the poor of the South, without, as we have said, additional expense to the Government. We find, in the first place, two hospitals, one in Richmond and one in Washington, now containing 541 patients and five surgeons. To these, supplies and rations are issued. For the whole vast educational and bounty-claim work, a force of 155 persons, of whom 15 are commissioned officers, suffices. It is believed that not less than 250,000 freed people—adults and children—have received instruction during the past year, and the official reports give the enormous organization of 2,118 schools, 2,455 teachers, and 1,145,522 pupils as existing in the whole South at large. Much of this [illegible] organizations, including both whites and blacks, is due to the Bureau's labors since the close of the war.

The colored bounty claims, on the other hand, were, until the Bureau's intervention, typical of the meanest kind of craft and fraud, as practiced by claim agents. The Bureau has changed all that. The claims already filed and settled through the Bureau we are told—

> "Number 4,604; and 3,311 filed by it are now pending settlement; 12,000 of such claims of colored soldiers are now on file in the Auditor's office awaiting settlement, and 6,000 certificates in settlement of claims are now temporarily suspended in the same office. The number of claims of colored sailors and their heirs on file in the Fourth Auditor's office is not definitely known, but it is probably proportionately large. And in addition to those now pending, it is believed that there are at least 25,000 claims outstanding for which no applications have as yet been made."

On this statement of facts, we should judge it advisable that the remainder of the business should be completed on the system now in operation, against the honesty and economy of which there has never, to our knowledge, been a whisper of complaint.

It is worth noting that, according to General HOWARD, the total expenditures of the Bureau from Jan. 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1869, have been but $11,249,028, to which must be added about one million dollars' worth of quartermaster, commissary and medical stores. And, with the other additions and deductions of which he speaks, General HOWARD shows that "the total real cost of the Bureau has been $13,029,816." Considering all the good that has been done at the South, during the last five years, by this Bureau, surely never were thirteen millions better laid out, and never did an annual expenditure of two and three-fifths millions bring forth greater fruits. It is only needful to add that the balance on hand will now be devoted entirely to the support of the bounty and educational division, and one hospital.

The Prevention of Destructive Fires.

The letter of General SHALER, which we published on Wednesday, shows that the Fire Commissioners are endeavoring to improve the system they have organized and efficiently administered. General SHALER has, however, slighly misapprehended the position we assumed. Without expressing a preference for any particular kind of apparatus, but only desiring that it should be capable of swifter application than the average steam engine, we advocated the multiplication of stations, so that the means of extinguishing fires may be more readily accessible for any emergency. Without directly questioning the wisdom of this policy, General SHALER claims that these additions would be attended with great expense, which is undoubtedly true. But that it is an expense which must eventually be assumed, a single fact will prove. In all that part of the City above Fourteenth-street, there are now stations for but twelve engines, which are distant from each other in all cases about half a mile, and in some instances nearly three miles. However sufficient these engines may be for present necessities, they are certainly not equal to prospective requirements, and it is plain that there must be an increase in the agencies at the disposal of the Fire Commissioners. This increase should, in the first instance, take some other shape than the steam engine. Some appliances less unwieldy than even the lightest of these would be equally serviceable before a fire has gained headway, and would be so much less expensive, both in first cost and for maintenance, that they might be multiplied to a much greater extent. Even with the improved system of giving alarms by telegraph, upon which General SHALER justly lays so much stress, as a powerful safeguard against disaster, there should be as many additional stations as possible. But the letter of General SHALER is a testimony that all matters pertaining to this important branch of the public service may be safely left to the wisdom and zeal of the Fire Commissioners. They have abundantly shown that they are not wedded to any favorite schemes, but are honestly and zealously searching for improvements.

The clergymen who prefer to take the "signs of the times" as a text for their sermons rather than a homely verse of Scripture, might easily find a subject for exhortation and denunciation in the audacity with which vice now shows its head in our midst. The sights and sounds to be met with in the streets of many European cities have often been severely stigmatized, but are we free from the same scandal? The most public thoroughfares are becoming those through which decent women can scarcely dare to walk alone. Not satisfied with assuming a monopoly of the streets, the depraved class have taken to giving dancing parties, under a fanciful name, and an account of these gatherings is duly given in the newspapers. The dresses of the dancers are described minutely, and the disgraceful orgies afford material for a half column in the best vein of "graphic" writers. Is all this to be taken as one sign of that moral progress which some of our public teachers assure us is going on?

Whatever may be the result of the application made in the Supreme Court on Wednesday, to strike off the roll of attorneys the names of ORSON A. HOUSE and EDWARD D. GERHARD, it was very necessary that the application should be made. We do not prejudge the cases of either of the attorneys in question, when we say that it is essential to the credit of the Bar that accusations such as have been made against them should be properly inquired into. They are both charged with being concerned in certain "secret divorce" cases which have recently caused great scandal, and further tended to bring both Bench and Bar into disrepute. Mr. HOUSE is one of those attorneys who advertise their readiness to procure "divorce without publicity." He will have an opportunity of defending himself, and we only hope that the Supreme Court will deal out strict and impartial justice in the matter.

In referring to the last murder in Grand-street, the *Tribune* says "that the law against carrying firearms ought to be rigidly enforced." If there were any such law we would join heartily in this opinion, but firearms being excluded by the terms of the statutory provision against carrying concealed weapons, any person choosing to proclaim his cowardice by loading himself down with pistols can do so without becoming liable to any legal penalties. In view of the many homicides in this City, due exclusively to the fact that persons happening to quarrel have also happened to have pistols, such a law should be enacted. The pretence that it would infringe upon the constitutional right of the citizen to bear arms has such shadowy foundation that it should not prevent the Legislature from protecting society by the passage of the required law.

That very serious discontent exists among the working classes in England cannot be doubted. Their leaders have attempted one or two abortive schemes for making their hardships known to the general public, but although they have failed, the agitation for relief has lost none of its vitality. What the sufferers want are these two things—more work and better pay; how they are to get them is a question which no one yet has been able to decide. The Government is too busy with Ireland to have any time to bestow on the laboring classes generally. The unemployed are left unnoticed, and the Administration every now and then adds to their number and their distress by closing a dockyard or reducing the wages in some other large Government establishment. A state of feeling is gradually being produced very dangerously resembling that which existed in France before the great Revolution. Whether statesmanship could allay it or not, we do not pretend to decide, but certain it is that it leaves the subject alone, and that every month the difficulty of treating it becomes greater and greater, as with an obstinate disease which is only curable in its early stages.

It is not alone by the connivance of Coroners and Judges that criminals escape punishment. The fault rests very often with juries, who are either corrupt or stupid. A man was tried on Wednesday on a charge of murder. The jury listened to the evidence, but before giving a verdict they asked what was "the term of imprisonment for manslaughter." We need scarcely say that this was not their business. They were sworn to decide from the evidence whether the accused was guilty or not guilty, and they had nothing whatever to do with the sentence inflicted. They wanted to be judge and jury at the same time. They seemed disposed to decline to deliver any verdict, but when the Judge told them he certainly should not discharge them, and that they would have to remain all night, they brought in a verdict of "manslaughter in the third degree." The principle of "trial by jury" has been assailed of late years by more than one eminent jurist, and old Judges are often heard to declare that an intelligent and discriminating jury is one of the hardest things to find in the world. This reproach will not be removed until jurymen think more of their oaths and their duty to the public, than of their prejudices for or against the prisoner at the bar.

The recommendation of the Committee of the New-York Board of Education, that German be introduced as a branch of regular study by the Trustees in wards where there is a large element of German population, seems on the whole not unsound. But there are other circumstances worth consideration. It is true that there are wards where the teaching of that language would not be tolerated, and there the attempt to introduce it would undoubtedly fail. But would it not be useful to American children as well as German? The study of modern languages is a valuable branch of education, especially here. Not only for business purposes, but from a literary point of view, the language of GOETHE and SCHILLER and HUMBOLDT should be available by most youth, and the schools themselves might be strengthened by the acquisition of a new class of pupils were the opportunity given. The question, however, cannot be regarded as settled, even among the Germans themselves. Some of them are averse to the introduction of their native tongue in the schools at all, preferring to leave that behind, as they have all else of their nationality. What proportion of these latter are in New-York cannot now be estimated, but as, in some wards, future elections of Trustees will turn upon this issue, the exact proportion will be discovered.

A writer in the *Galaxy* for December takes a good many objections to a recent article in these columns on "Native and Foreign Talent." The article, he says, was written from the "Native American, or Know-Nothing" point of view—a complete misconception, as it appears to us, of the remarks in question. We did not seek to depreciate foreign writers or artists, but merely to plead for a more liberal encouragement of our own. If you pay well for good work you can get it, in literature as in everything else—and our publishers do not as a rule pay liberally for books by American authors. The *Galaxy* says that novels (for instance) of Americans are not generally so good as novels by foreign writers. May not the reason of this be that the field has not been at all cultivated? We certainly never suggested that "American artists and authors cannot stand the test of a comparison on intrinsic merits"—we meant to imply exactly the reverse, and it is for taking that view that our critic finds fault with us. It is another mistake on his part to suppose that we censured the lack of enterprise on the part of conductors of American magazines. With the *Galaxy* before us we could scarcely express any such opinion, for it is conducted with great enterprise and talent, and we willingly believe that its success has been won by dint of that very "liberality" which is as indispensable to the growth of any literature as food is to the human body.

In Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON'S letter to the Earl of CLARENDON, of March 25, 1869, he thus writes: "My Government believes, as I am now advised, that it has a claim of its own upon Her Majesty's Government, because of the consequences resulting from a premature recognition of the Confederates during our late war." That is the view which has been consistently maintained by the Government, and approved by the people. Have those who demand the recognition of Cuban independence ever applied it to their own case? Have they ever considered how the proposed recognition would affect the position which we have taken with regard to England?

It is a universal and well-grounded complaint that Broadway is full of danger to those who use private carriages upon that thoroughfare. Every day, numbers of these vehicles narrowly escape being crushed to atoms, and their actual damage, or even destruction, is by no means rare. Of course, some of this arises from the unavoidable crowding of the street, but much more is due to the utter recklessness of drivers, particularly of express and general business wagons, and of the public stages. The expressman apparently acts upon the principle that his ponderous machine can and should smash anything that comes in his way, and so do other drivers of loads of heavy goods. And that strange-looking being, the stage "whip," contributes his share of the difficulty by ingenious methods of creating confusion. He gallops, or crawls, or stops, or tacks just as it suits him. He will race with five or six of his tribe for half a dozen blocks, and then pull up at some street crossing, waiting for passengers which exist "in his mind's eye" alone. Of course, he makes a long block. And yet there are City ordinances which meet these cases. The truth is, that the line of travel along Broadway is not sufficiently watched and controlled by the Police. May they not advantageously be instructed, not only to help timid foot passengers, but to compel drivers to move in good order, without racing, or loitering, or "cutting out" each other?

Here is a very hard case:—BENJAMIN SHELBONAN and JOHN WATTS, citizens of Kentucky, were pursuing their lawful avocations one day when thirteen men set upon them, and demanded a full confession with reference to certain crimes. Whether SHELBONAN and WATTS were unable to make the required disclosures, or were simply unwilling, does not appear—but the council of thirteen proceeded to try the effect of torture. In the absence of the rack and thumbscrew, they hung WATTS and his companion to a tree, and kept them there until they were nearly dead. Even then the men would not, or could not speak, and the Thirteen were obliged to let them go. The victims, having now recovered the use of their tongues, bring an action for $60,000 damages. After what they have gone through, thirty thousand dollars apiece is not too much. But is a Vigilance Committee thus to be subjected to actions for damages? If so Judge Lynch is likely to find a considerable falling off in the practice in his Court.

We have had occasional visitations of locusts on this continent, but East Indians would probably tell us that we have not seen the scourge at its worst. We see from a Bombay native paper which has reached us, that a flight of locusts recently passed over a district in the Western Presidency. An eye-witness says: "I calculate its length at seven miles, its breadth at five miles, and its depth at 300 to 400 feet." The crops in many parts were entirely consumed by these insects. In India locust visitations are looked for on an average once in seven years. Whenever they appear the villagers set to work beating "tom-toms," and this scares them away—as it would most living creatures. The Scotch bagpipes do not discourse very sweet music, but of all the distracting sounds ever heard, those created by a whole village beating tom-toms are described as the worst. It is at least seven years before the dim traditions of the dismal uproar are forgotten even by a tribe of locusts.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

The Helvetia Maennerchor gives its annual concert, for the benefit of the Swiss Benevolent Society of New-York, at Steinway Hall, this evening. The programme is exceedingly fresh, varied and interesting. This Swiss vocal society has grown steadily in public favor since its organization about twelve years ago, and may one day stand in the first rank of our singing societies in point of numbers, as it does now in enthusiasm and *esprit de corps*. The organization includes a fine quartet, and the song they have chosen for this evening is well worth hearing. The choruses also have been thoroughly drilled, so we are confident that the entire concert will be very enjoyable. The proceeds go, as usual, to the Swiss Benevolent Society, with which many of the members are connected. The programme, published in another column, shows that a full orchestra is engaged, together with Mme. JOHANNSEN as soprano, and Mr. FREDERICK BERGNER as violoncellist.

To-night "Il Poliuto," the success of which was so decided on Wednesday, will be repeated at the Academy of Music. Lovers of the opera should not fail to see Signor LEFRANC and Miss KELLOGG in a work wherein they appear to such great advantage.

The second rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society takes place at 1:30 to-day. It has been extensively announced that Mrs. CHARLES MOULTON would sing on the occasion. We are, however, informed that the lady has changed her mind and will not appear to-day before the Society.

For the benefit of the Directress of the Richings English Opera Troupe "Il Trovatore" is advertised, for the first time this season, for to-night at the Grand Opera House.

PERE HYACINTHE.

His Visit to New-Haven and Yale College—He Eats a New-England Thanksgiving Dinner in Litchfield County.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Nov. 18, 1869.

The good people of this town have been honored with a visit this week from the notable Père HYACINTHE, of France. He arrived here on Monday in company with Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, of Williamsburg, and became the guest of Rev. DR. BACON, at whose house he was called upon by the clergymen of the city, college professors, and a number of prominent citizens. During his stay he visited Yale College, going through its various buildings, attended morning prayers once, and also listened for a short time to one of Dr. BACON'S lectures to the divinity students. With all that he observed and heard he expressed himself as highly pleased, it being the first institution of the kind he has seen in this country. The impression Père HYACINTHE produced on the distinguished scholars and clergymen here was most favorable and flattering to himself. While somewhat reserved in giving expression to his religious views and ecclesiastical relations, his calm demeanor and general appearance showed him to be a man of power and noble parts. On Wednesday he went up to Norfolk, a small village in Litchfield County, in this State, at the invitation of Rev. Dr. ELDRIDGE, of that place, to enjoy a genuine New-England Thanksgiving dinner. The Père seemed delighted at this extension of hospitality, and has, ere this, been fully initiated into the mysteries of roast turkey, shoulders of ham, pork, vegetables—all the earth produces—and the wonderful array of pies which no other occasion draws out of ovens. From Norfolk he will proceed to Boston with Rev. Mr. BACON, who accompanies him as interpreter.

A Freight Train Collides with the Pullman Fast Train—Escape of the Passengers.

From the Cheyenne (Wyoming) Argus, Nov. 13.

A railroad accident occurred near this city at about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, which might have been attended with serious loss of life, but for the presence of mind of the engineers and the superior strength of the Pullman cars. A freight train was started out from this city, going eastward. It is alleged that the conductor started out on his own responsibility, contrary to orders and instructions. His train met the Pullman lightning express at a point about two miles east of this city. It being down grade the freight could not stop. The engineer of the Pullman train showed great judgment and presence of mind by staying at his post and reversing the action of his engine. The result of the collision was the almost total destruction of the freight train. Its locomotive was nearly ruined and the cars fearfully broken up, the wreck strewing the track for many rods. The damage to the passenger train was very slight. The drawheads of two cars were broken and the pilot of the engine destroyed. Strange to say, no person was injured on either train. The Pullman train was detained about three hours, until the track could be cleared and some slight injuries repaired. A large party of men was immediately dispatched from this city to the scene of the accident, and speedily cleared away the *débris* of the wrecked cars, so as to permit the passage of the Pullman train. The conductor of the freight is blamed for his unwarrantable conduct in starting out his train upon his own responsibility. We are informed this is the second accident which has occurred to his train within two weeks. The result of this accident proves the staunchness of the Pullman palace car. How the fast train could withstand the shock of meeting a heavy freight train, on a down grade, without sustaining more damage, is a question hard to solve, and the fact can only be accounted for on the presumption that the superior strength and workmanship of the palace train saved it from total destruction, and preserved its passengers from a sudden and terrible death.

TELEGRAMS.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Ceremonies at the Opening—The Passage Through the Canal to Ismailia Accomplished.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following telegraphic account of the progress of the Empress of the French:

PORT SAID, Nov. 16.—Her Majesty arrived at Port Said to-day, where she was received, and subsequently visited on board her yacht *L'Aigle* by the Viceroy of Egypt and the Emperor of Austria, the Prince Royal of Prussia, the Prince and Princess of Holland, and the commanders of the men-of-war in the harbor. The Empress subsequently landed and assisted at a *Te Deum* and at the Mussulman prayers, which were chanted on the occasion of the inauguration of the canal. In the evening the shipping in the harbor was illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks on sea and shore.

ISMAILIA, ON THE SUEZ CANAL, Nov. 17.—The Imperial yacht *L'Aigle*, with the Empress on board and followed by forty vessels, has just anchored at Ismailia, having passed through the first part of the canal.

The Passage to Ismailia—Time Eight and a Half Hours—The Depth of Water.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The following dispatches have been received from the Isthmus of Suez:

ISMAILIA, Nov. 17—Evening.—The trip of the first part of the fleet with visitors was made from Port Said to this place in eight and a half hours. Four steamers have just arrived from Suez, the southern terminus of the canal, and met those from Port Said. The town, banks of the canal and vessels are illuminated, and the night is given up to festivities and rejoicing.

ISMAILIA, Thursday, Nov. 18—Noon.—Thirty-four steamers have arrived here, and others are expected. At the shallowest point between Ismailia and Port Said the water in the canal is nineteen feet, and the depth is generally twenty-five to thirty feet along the whole line. The festivities here are continued with great magnificence and enthusiasm. An immense crowd of visitors from all parts of the world are here. The number of guests who have been specially invited by the Khedive will exceed 3,000 Europeans and 25,000 Orientals. The expenditure of money is unlimited. The entire fleet will start for Suez to-morrow.

The Canal Pronounced a Success.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The *Shipping Gazette*, discussing the practical operation of the Suez Canal, says: "Whether the point of difficulty remains to be overcome here or there before the canal can be available for vessels of the largest tonnage is merely a question of detail to be settled by the constructers of the canal. As far as we are concerned, we can only point to the fact that the French engineers have redeemed their promise. The canal is open and is a magnificent success."

CUBA.

Destruction of Sugar Plantations—Two Hundred and Eighty Insurgents Killed—Cholera and Smallpox at Santiago—An Appeal to Venezuela from the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—Mr. COWPER, the English Consul at Trinidad, is charged with connivance with the Captain of the brig *Echo* in committing an act of barratry in selling the brig's cargo without notifying her consignee. The action causes much comment among the merchants, and legal steps have been taken to procure justice.

The Second Battalion of Volunteers have gone to the Vuelta Abajo region. The insurgents in the neighborhood of Santiago have burned the plantations of Corestina, Resolucion, Santa Maria and Doloritas. The Sabanilla plantation has been burned by insurgents from near Trinidad. Ten plantations in the vicinity of Cienfuegos have been burned since the 1st of November, including the Harmiguera plantation, belonging to POUVERT, of New-York. The civil Governor of Santiago issued a proclamation on the 12th inst., announcing the killing of 280 insurgents, and offering clemency to those who will immediately surrender to the Spanish authorities, but threatening to chastise all revolutionists captured. Captain-General DE RODAS has reduced the term of confinement of the prisoners at Cinco Villas one-fifth. He has also pardoned and liberated over two hundred prisoners, many of whom were committed for political offences. It is understood in Havana that a commission from the insurgent Government has arrived in Caracas for the purpose of inducing the Venezuelan Government to recognize the insurgents as belligerents, and to allow them to raise recruits for their army in Venezuela. The misery in Santiago, caused by cholera and smallpox, is increasing. General VALMASEDA has ordered that his salary be divided among the poor of Santiago.

A commission has been appointed to revise the duties on merchandise. The steamers *Rapidan*, for New-York, and *Washington*, for St. Nazaire, sailed to-day. The steamer *Yazoo* sails to-morrow for Philadelphia.

PARAGUAY.

Lopez's Latest Movement—Fresh Crimes Laid to his Charge—The Allies Inactive.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Dates from Rio Janeiro to the 27th ult. have been received. According to the latest accounts from Paraguay President LOPEZ had transferred his headquarters and seat of Government to San Joaquin. It was reported that LOPEZ had killed his mother, one of his brothers and other persons, in consequence of his suspicion that they were engaged in a conspiracy against his life. The Allies had as yet made no movement, and it was supposed that active operations would be still longer deferred.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fenian Demonstration in Waterford—Torchlight Procession—Another Four-Oared Match.

DUBLIN, Nov. 18.—A Fenian demonstration was made at Waterford last night. There was a torchlight procession, in which nearly 5,000 men took part. The bands played Fenian airs, the streets were crowded with spectators, an extra Police force was on hand, but did not interfere with the proceedings, and there was no disturbance.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The four-oared match between the Tyne and the Thames crews was rowed to-day on the River Tyne, over a course of three and three-quarter miles. The race was won by the Tyne crew, the winners of the last race on the Thames.

FRANCE.

Civility of the Emperor to Mr. Washburne—The French Cabinet—The Czar and Napoleon—The Threatened Duel.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Emperor gave a reception yesterday at Compiegne. He was cordial in his manner toward Mr. WASHBURNE, the American Minister, and paid him constant attention, which is much commented on in political circles. The probability that EMILE OLLIVIER will soon be appointed to a position in the Cabinet is again talked of. General FLEURY, French Minister to Russia, telegraphs from St. Petersburg that the Czar has agreed to meet the Emperor NAPOLEON this Winter.

The threatened duel between the editor of *Le Pays* and HENRI ROCHEFORT has been averted, the latter having made satisfactory explanations.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Sultan to Present Another Ultimatum—Suspension of the Viceroy Threatened.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—The *Presse* asserts that when the celebration of the opening of the Suez Canal is terminated the Sublime Porte will send another *ultimatum* to the Viceroy of Egypt, ordering him to accept the Turkish proposals without condition or to consider himself suspended from the Viceroyalty.

SPAIN.

The Republican Prisoners.

MADRID, Nov. 18.—The Republican prisoners are not be sent to Cuba. Señor ORENSE has gone to Paris.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Man, His Wife and a Boy Brutally Murdered—The Victims Killed While at Supper—Robbery the Motive—Arrest of the Murderers.

HUNTINGTON, Nov. 18.—With the exception of PROBST's butchery at Philadelphia, the most horrifying slaughter that has ever occurred in Pennsylvania was committed last night in the small village of Pleasant Grove, in this township. From all the particulars that have been ascertained it appears that just after dusk, and between the hours of six and seven o'clock, the dwelling of Mr. JOHN PERGHTOLS was entered by two fiends in human shape, and while the family, consisting of Mr. PERGHTOLS, his wife, and a boy about 12 years of age, named GARDNER, were eating their supper, shot PERGHTOLS through the head, killing him instantly, the boy GARDNER was dispatched in the same way, and then they split the wife's head open with an ax. The first intimation of the awful slaughter was the discovery of the house being on fire. On repairing to the scene the appalling spectacle met the gaze of the few neighbors who entered. There lay the mangled dead bodies of the victims covered with blood, the walls besmeared from floor to ceiling, and the brains of the victims oozing from their wounds. The murderers, after perpetrating the horrible crime, covered the dead bodies with bedclothes and then set fire to the house to cover up the deed. Suspicion at once rested on two men, who had been seen loitering about the neighborhood for some time past. It was learned that they took the night train from this place for the West. Dispatches were at once sent to the station agents and Police all along the Pennsylvania Road, and when the train arrived at Altoona, the suspected assassins were arrested and brought back to this place this morning. Their names are BADDERBERG and BOHNER. On their persons was found $250 of the plunder which prompted the terrible massacre. BOHNER has made a partial confession, and aside from this there is unmistakable evidence of their guilt.

It was generally understood that Mr. PERGHTOLS was possessed of considerable money. He was an industrious and estimable citizen, and it is with difficulty that the people are restrained from lynching the worse than murderers.

DISASTERS BY THE GALE.

A Train Blown from the Track—Several Cars, Baggage and Mail Matter Destroyed—A Boy Killed and Several Persons Injured—The Gale on the Lakes.

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 18.—A violent gale prevailed in this vicinity yesterday, and serious damage was done at Chatham and on the line of the Harlem Railroad. The mail train on the Harlem Road, which left Chatham for New-York at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, was blown from the track by the power of the gale, near Boston Corners, and the entire train thrown down a steep embankment, the locomotive only remaining on the track. The baggage, mail and express cars were entirely destroyed by fire, together with the mails, baggage and express packages. A lad named PETER MCBRIDE, of Chatham, aged 13 years, was instantly killed. Several other passengers are reported seriously injured. WILLIAM VAN VLECK, brakeman, shoulder dislocated and otherwise injured; REUBEN F. BRELLIS, brakeman, cut in the head seriously; HIRAM JACOBIN, brakeman, seriously injured; ribs broken; JOHN HURD, express messenger, slightly injured; FRANK O'NEIL, baggage master, injured from inhaling heat and steam while attempting to save the baggage. The wounded were taken to Boston Corners, where every possible assistance is rendered them.

TORONTO, Nov. 18.—A gale set in last night, and continued throughout the day. The following marine disasters are reported: Schooner *Monteagle*, from Toledo, for Ogdensburg, with lumber, ashore at Point Peters, near Picton; she will probably go to pieces. Schooner *Asoo*, ashore at Wellington's Square and breaking up. Schooner *Garibaldi* ashore at Mimico. Schooner *Echo* beached off the Queen's Wharf, Toronto, and another vessel dragging her anchor and likely to go ashore. The Captains report it the roughest night they ever experienced on the lake.

AMHERSTBURGH, Canada, Nov. 18.—Schooner *Eagle Wing* was wrecked near Oxford, Lake Erie, last night. All hands were saved, except the steward, who fell from the rigging and was drowned.

PICTOU, Canada, Nov. 18.—Schooner *Thurston*, from Port Dalhousie, for Oswego, with wheat, is ashore at Nicholson Island and will probably be a total loss. Schooner *Monteagle*, reported ashore yesterday at West Point, is breaking up, and lumber is coming ashore in every direction. Schooner *Prince Edward* froze in while sailing down Long Beach, and had to remain there until the steamer *Rochester* came along and broke the ice.

BUFFALO, Nov. 18.—It is feared much damage was done on the lakes by the gale. Part of the Central Railroad track on the Niagara Falls branch, near the breakwater, was torn up by the gale last evening.

CANADA.

The Reciprocity Question—No Official Report from the Red River.

OTTAWA, Nov. 18.—It is stated on good authority that there is no truth in the report from Washington that the Government of the Dominion had threatened retaliatory measures if the present restriction of commercial intercourse was continued with the United States. The Government have not received anything official from Governor MCDOUGALL relative to the reported opposition to entry into the Northwest Territory. No application has, as yet, been made for an armed force to escort him.

Fatal Railroad Accident—Two Persons Killed.

TORONTO, Nov. 18.—The express train on the Grand Trunk Railroad, going east, ran into a mixed train at Collins' Bay, near Kingston, this morning. The engineer and driver of the express were killed. No passengers were injured.

A Convent in Toronto Burned—Stables and Horses Burned in Buffalo.

TORONTO, Nov. 18.—St. Joseph's Convent was burned to the ground last night. All the inmates got out safely. Loss about $8,000.

BUFFALO, Nov. 18.—BARNARD's canal stables were destroyed by fire this morning. Several horses were burned to death.

Murder in Louisiana—A Prominent Planter Shot through the Heart.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—The *Times* says: "On Wednesday night Mr. URSIN SERRINGU, a noted planter in the Parish of St. Charles, was brutally murdered on his plantation by a negro, who shot him through the heart. Mr. SERRINGU was universally respected throughout the country. Louisiana loses one of her most prominent citizens."

A Torpedo Explosion in New-Orleans—Two Men Killed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—A case of torpedoes, while being hoisted at MILLER's factory, No. 16 New-Levee-street, fell and exploded, killing two employes and doing considerable damage to the building and contents.

Murder by an Army Officer—Alleged Slander of a Sister the Cause.

KOKOMO, Ind., Nov. 18.—Lieutenant W. W. DOUGHERTY, of the Regular Army, on furlough and visiting his parents here, shot and killed JOSEPH VAN HORN, at the Sherman House, in this city, at noon to-day. It is alleged that VAN HORN circulated slanderous reports about DOUGHERTY's sister, and on DOUGHERTY meeting VAN HORN he requested him to recall his remarks. He repeatedly refused, and not denying the report, DOUGHERTY fired five shots at him, three of them taking effect. VAN HORN died almost instantly. DOUGHERTY was immediately arrested and is now in jail. The affair has caused great excitement, as both parties are connected with the first families of this city.

THE ARMY SOCIETIES.

The Army of the Tennessee—Election of Officers—The Society of the Cavalry of the West.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 18.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee met again at 11:30 o'clock this morning. Generals SHERMAN and SHERIDAN appeared upon the stage, and were greeted with cheers. The hall was well filled with members and spectators. Reports were made by the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries and Treasurer. The Committee appointed at the last reunion to select a design for a badge to be adopted by the Society, made a report, which was read. The Committee on the nomination of officers reported a list, as follows:

General W. T. SHERMAN, President; General G. M. Dodge, First Vice-President; General C. C. Walcott, Second Vice-President; General J. M. Loomis, Third Vice-President; General G. M. Rusk, Fourth Vice-President; Colonel W. T. Coleman, Fifth Vice-President; General W. J. Landrum, Sixth Vice-President; Colonel L. M. Dayton, Recording Secretary; General A. Hinckenlooper, Corresponding Secretary. The nominations were elected by acclamation. General W. F. FORCE was chosen Treasurer. The Committee on the time and place of holding the next meeting, reported in favor of Cincinnati as the place, and October as the time. The Committee on the McPherson monument made a report, in which it was recommended that a committee be appointed to memoralize Congress for an appropriation of a sufficient number of cannon, captured by MCPHERSON's command, to cast the statue. Adjourned.

The Society of the Cavalry of the West met at the Galt House to-day, General WILSON presiding. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. An informal report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was read, and the time of the Committee further extended. The Committee on the Badge reported that no definite action had been taken. Some remarks were made by the President calling attention to the objects of the Association. Major HOSEA introduced a project for writing a history of the cavalry operations of the West. The name of the Society was changed to that of the Society of the Cavalry of the West. Major L. M. HOSEA, of Cincinnati, was designated the historian, and the members were requested to furnish him with all the material within their reach for his use in compiling a history of the Society. The President was authorized to appoint a committee on soliciting membership and collecting the news. The annual dues were fixed *pro tempore* at $1. The following officers chosen for the ensuing year: President, General JAMES M. WILSON, with seven Vice-Presidents; Recording Secretary, S. V. SHAPLAN; Corresponding Secretary and Historian, L. M. HOSEA; Treasurer, M. R. WALLACE. The Society adjourned subject to the call of the President, the time and place to be selected by himself.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Coroner's Inquest in the Railroad Slaughter—The Victorians Petitioning for Annexation—Advices from Sitka—An Island not on the Chart.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—The Coroner's jury impaneled to ascertain the cause of the death of sixteen persons killed by the railroad accident on Sunday morning, met at Alameda last evening. After hearing the testimony of several witnesses they adjourned until Wednesday night. The evidence of the switch tender at Simpson's Station revealed in him an entire ignorance of his duties. Although having a time table he could neither read nor write. He did not know which train had the right to the track. The United States steamer *Newbern* arrived from Sitka, *via* Forts Wrangel, Tongass and Simpson. General G. P. SHRIE, United States Army, and VINCENT COLYER, United States Special Indian Commissioner, were passengers.

VINCENT COLYER, who arrived here from Alaska and British Columbia this morning, carries with him a petition signed by forty prominent citizens of Victoria, addressed to President GRANT, praying for the annexation of British Columbia to the United States. Another petition of similar import will be forwarded to the Queen. The document is strongly worded, and sets forth with great force the insulated, helpless condition of the colony, and the imperative necessity of forming a political alliance with the United States. Mr. COLYER represents that the feeling in favor of annexation received a new impulse from the recent note of Earl GRANVILLE, urging the British Columbians to affiliate with the Canadian Dominion, they regarding it little less than insulting, as it would increase their burdens, without affording either political protection or material relief. Sitka advices to Oct. 25 have been received, giving satisfactory accounts of the loyalty of the natives, and of the friendliness of the Indians. The health of the garrison was good, and the fisheries were prosperous. The weather was mild. The United States steamer *Lincoln* had returned from St. Paul Island, in Behring Sea. While one of the *Lincoln's* boats was attempting to land on the island, it was swamped and three sailors were drowned, named RICHARD LIVINGSTON, LEWIS GARLIN and JOHN BECK. The United States ship *Cayenne* was in port. On the down trip of the steamer *Newbern*, she narrowly escaped shipwreck by running on an island directly in her course. The island is situated in latitude 59° 26'; longitude, 146° 5' east, and is 10 miles long and five wide. The island is not laid down in the "Lap Chart," No. 2 of the North Pacific Survey, issued from the Hydrographic Bureau at Washington, in July, 1868. The Imperial Mining Company has levied an assessment of $10 a share delinquent Dec. 20. The codfishing fleet of the North Pacific are all in. The season's catch foots up 1,082,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—The steamer *Golden City* sailed for Panama to-day with 200 passengers and $536,000 in treasure, of which $450,514 was for England, $55,560 for France, $20,000 for Panama, $10,000 for San Jose, $10,000 for Guatemala. All of the banks and public offices will be closed to-morrow, and business generally suspended. The Truckee Railroad was completed to Virginia City yesterday. There was no celebration on account of the funeral obsequies of Judge BALDWIN.

The Mississippi State Fair—A Successful Opening.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 18.—The exhibition by the State Fair Association opened yesterday, under the most favorable auspices, and gives promise of a grand success. J. M. WESSON, the President, delivered an address. The display in every department is very fine, especially in machinery. Two thousand visitors were present during the day.

Navy Yard Intelligence.

The work of retrenchment is still going on at the Navy Yard. Sixteen men were discharged from the equipment department on Wednesday, and there is a gradual reduction going on in all the departments day by day.

The *Guerriere*, first-class war ship, went into the dry dock on Wednesday for thorough repair. As soon as she shall have been completed, the *Yantic*, a third-rate gunboat, will be taken on the dry dock for repair. Notwithstanding the secrecy with which affairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard are conducted, it has leaked out that the arms and ammunition carried off on the *Albany* have been purchased by President BAEZ from this Government. It is also understood that BAEZ has obtained a man-of-war, not the *Albany*, for a nominal sum.

The *Severn* returned from her trip on Wednesday evening, and will leave in a day or two for the West Indies. She had been absent two days, and has proved herself one of the fastest, as she is also one of the finest, vessels in the navy.

Large numbers of recruits are being daily drafted into the receiving-ship *Vermont*, and from that vessel to the vessels leaving for the West Indies.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Letters from Attorney-General Hoar, Senator Sumner and Hon. Horace Maynard.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 17.

It begins to be manifest that popular sentiment will compel an early attention to the question of resumption on the part of Congress, and we anticipate that it will form the subject of the most important debate in the House at the forthcoming session. The sentiment that a depreciated currency is no longer a necessity, but is fast becoming a reproach to the nation because it is unnecessary, is a growing sentiment with all classes of our people. The sudden and disastrous collapse of the recent gold conspiracy in Wall-street, which crumbled to dust and ashes at the touch of our Financial Minister, threw a brilliant light on the situation and showed how completely it was under the mastership of Mr. BOUTWELL. It was a splendid demonstration of the power of the Treasury in coping with and thwarting the ablest and most desperate of the gold gamblers, and of its ability to put a sudden stop to the whole business at pleasure. We apprehend that the Administration, even if it had the disposition, will not be allowed to go back of that demonstration of its pecuniary strength. It must continue to go forward, and now with more rapidity, in the march toward resumption.

We do believe, indeed, that this is the intention of General GRANT, and that his Cabinet is practically a unit on the question of early resumption. Gold may be a good thing to have, but we cannot advise any one to keep it, so long as they can dispose of it at the present price. It must come down and that soon. We think the following from Attorney-General HOAR may, without a great stretch of probability, be considered a practical exposition of the views and a foreshadowing of the policy of the Administration on the question of Resumption:

LETTER FROM ATTORNEY-GENERAL HOAR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1869.

Hon. E. G. Spaulding:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., and with it a copy of your *Financial History of the War*, for which I desire to return my thanks.

The constant pressure upon my time has prevented me from giving the book more than a cursory inspection, but it seems to be a valuable contribution to our financial history, and throws considerable light upon the important question of a return to specie payments. I am one of those who believed that it was the interest as well as the duty of the nation to return at once to the true and solid standard of value as soon as active hostilities ceased; *that we should have treated the currency as we did our armies—regarding the volunteers and greenbacks alike as necessities of war, to be dispensed with as fast as possible on the return of peace.* I think we made a great mistake in not doing so; that the shortest method was the safest and best; that the only way to reach the object is by a steady and persistent contraction of the currency—a painful process whenever it comes, no doubt, but harder and worse for us the longer it is delayed.

I hope that Congress will address itself with courage and constancy to the solution of the problem as soon as it meets; and will feel assured that the American people have intelligence enough to support those who do it. My views on the subject are of little importance to anybody, but, as an American citizen, I should be sorry and ashamed to find my country unable and unwilling, in a time of peace and prosperity, to provide for its over-due paper. Very respectfully,

E. R. HOAR.

This is important, coming from a member of the Cabinet. But we have reason to think, further, that it foreshadows some affirmative action in the House, or at least a powerful expression of affirmative sentiment on the part of that body. Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, was one of the few men of the South who remained in Congress during the war, and always supposed the Union cause. Having been for many years a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, he is one of the most influential men in the House. He was a member of that Committee during the Winter of 1861-2, when the Legal Tender act, the Bank bill and other financial measures were matured, and he still retains that position. His opinions in favor of immediate resumption are peculiarly valuable at the present time. The following letter from Mr. MAYNARD, on that question, will be read with interest:

LETTER FROM HON. HORACE MAYNARD.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 3, 1869.

Hon. E. G. Spaulding:

DEAR SIR: Thanks for the book, as well as the copy sent me. It is well timed and much needed. So successful were the financial arrangements during the war that people incline to regard them as automatic, self-accomplished, with no special credit to anybody.

Of all who were concerned, you were the one to have prepared the book—entitled as you are, preëminently, to the credit of the great measures which carried the nation so triumphantly through the financial struggles. While I did not feel at liberty to participate very actively in the passage of acts which must affect other portions of the country far more seriously than that which it was my fortune to represent, it gratifies me to remember that, both in the Committee of Ways and Means and in the House, they received my unfailing support.

As a result, we now have the best currency ever known in the nation. Let it now be made convertible into coin at the pleasure of the holder, and nothing would be left to be discussed. Why this has not been done, why it is not done, why it should not be done, I confess, after all I have read and heard, I am not able to see.

One of these days some bold man will take the step, and then everybody will wonder why it had not been taken years before. Would that you were again at your old place in the House.

I am, very truly yours,

HORACE MAYNARD.

We are not prepared to assert that Senator SUMNER is regarded as sound authority on questions of finance, but the assertion that no man possesses greater influence in the Senate on general questions cannot be denied; nor will it be disputed that his wonderful ability in presenting his opinions, and his confirmed habit of adhering to and pressing them, render him a powerful advocate of any cause which he may heartily espouse. In this view of the case we regard his earnest desire for immediate resumption, expressed in the following letter, as very significant—significant of immediate agitation of the question in the Senate, if not of affirmative action on the part of Congress:

LETTER FROM HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

BOSTON, Aug. 3, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: You have done a good service in preparing your book; nor is there anybody to whom this duty belonged more than yourself. In all our early financial trials, while the war was most menacing, you held a position of great trust, giving you opportunity and knowledge. The first you used at the time most patriotically, and the second you use now for the instruction of the country.

I am not content with the long postponement of specie payments. I believe that the time has come for this blessing, and I begin to be impatient when I see how easily people find excuses for not accepting it.

Believe me, dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

Hon. E. G. SPAULDING.

We have been permitted by Mr. SPAULDING to copy the above important letters, because they embody views on the question of resumption similar to those which we have repeatedly expressed of late, and because the similarity had attracted his attention. We present them to the public without further comment.

CURRENT NOTES.

The call for the Virginia Republican State Convention, to be held in Richmond on the 24th inst., announces that the Convention is to be held for the purpose of extending and perfecting the organization, and promoting the power and influence of the Republican Party in the State; to deliberate and decide upon what course of action shall be pursued by the organization in the future; to adopt such measures as may result in developing and promoting the material interests and prosperity of the State, and to take such other action as may be deemed proper.

The Paschall House lottery scheme in St. Louis has got into the Courts through the neglect of its managers to pay the revenue tax of $1,451 50 upon money received for tickets.

Within two months the country has lost by death one Ex-President, two Ex-Secretaries of the Treasury, the Secretary of War and an Ex-Secretary of War, two Ex-Senators, one Ex-Postmaster-General, the Rear Admiral and a Major-General.

Citizens of Hartford, Conn., are talking of erecting a statue of Rev. Dr. BUSHNELL in their City Park.

A young man who died in St. Paul, Minn., on Friday, left $75,000 each to two of his college classmates.

The new Wisconsin State Capitol at Madison is to be completed next month. Its entire cost is $531,615.

In an address to the Bar of Newberry, S. C., last week, Judge ORR said: "The losses of the past will be swallowed up in the efforts, hopes and achievements of the future, and in a few brief years we shall rival, if not excel, the traditions and memories of the past, in the prosperity, progress, happiness and civilization our common country will enjoy."

An English gentleman who visited a school in Toledo, Ohio, recently, asked the scholars many questions about the United States, and expressed his willingness to answer any questions about England which they desired to ask. Whereupon a little girl arose and modestly said, "I should like to inquire what made England take sides with the South during the recent rebellion?" The *Commercial* says that the gentleman made some remark about English love for the weaker side, and closed the exercises.

The managers of the South Carolina State Fair could ask Governor SCOTT to lend them a statue recently purchased by him, to be placed in their hall, but they could not invite him to attend their Fair.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Union Course, L. I.—Village Girl and Riley Win their Matches and Jonas the Purse.

A capital day's trotting came off on the above course, yesterday, which was well attended, considering the advanced period of the season and the inclemency of the weather. The first race was a match for $500 between W. LOVELL'S r. m. *Village Girl* and JAMES MURPHY'S b. m. *Lady Murphy*; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons. The betting was at first $100 to $50 on *Lady Murphy* when pool selling commenced, but the friends of *Village Girl* were so confident of success, and anxious to back her, that she became the favorite, and the same odds were laid on her winning before the word was given. BEN. DANIELS drove the *Girl*, and with such skill and judgment that he beat his opponent easily, winning the race in three straight heats. Time—2:50, 2:49, 2:44½.

The second race was for the Proprietor's Purse of $50, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Four horses started—A. C. WHITSON'S blk. g. *Jonas*; J. H. WHITSON'S b. g. *Kentucky*; L. S. SAMMIS' b. g. *Harry*, and B. DANIELS' b. g. *Jim*. *Harry* had the call at the commencement of the betting, but after scoring *Jonas* became equally as good a favorite. *Jonas* won the race in three straight heats. Time—2:49¼, 2:49¼, 2:51½.

A match for $400, mile heats, best two in three, in harness, between L. S. SAMMIS' br. m. *Hannah* and G. ALLEN'S b. g. *Riley*, was won by the latter taking the second and third heats. *Hannah* won the first heat so easily that $100 to $20 was currently laid on her winning the race, but her too sanguine backers lost heavily on the result.

SUMMARIES.

UNION COURSE, L. I., Nov. 18.—Match $500, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

B. Daniels' r. m. Village Girl	1	1	1
J. Murphy's b. m. Lady Murphy	2	2	2

Time—2:50, 2:49, 2:44½.

SAME DAY.—Purse $50, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

A. C. Whitson's blk. g. Jonas	1	1	1
B. Daniels' b. g. Jim	3	2	2
L. S. Sammis' b. g. Harry	2	3	3
J. H. Whitson's b. g. Kentucky	4	dis.	

Time—2:49¼, 2:49¼, 2:51½.

Trotting at Prospect Park.

There were two trots at the Prospect Park yesterday. The attendance was good and there was quite a number of ladies present. The weather was cold and windy, though the day was bright. The track was in capital order. Of the first trot the following is the

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK, L. I., Nov. 18.—Premium, a silver pitcher, value $100, for members' horses that beat three minutes in public; mile heats, best three in five, to road wagons.

H. Howe's b. m.	1	1
Mr. Woodnot's c. m.	2	dis.
Owner's blk. g.	dr.	
Owner's b. g.	dr.	

Time—3:04, 2:56.

Of the second trot the following is the

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK, L. I., Nov. 18.—Premium a piece of plate, value $100, for double teams owned by members of the Club; mile heats, best three in five, to road wagons.

S. Jackson's Dan and Toby	2	1	1	1
W. Jarvis's Lady Goldsmith and mate	1	2	2	2
G. Oakley's Harvey Brown and mate	3	dis.		

Time—2:56, 2:48½, 2:56, 2:54.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

A Match on the Hythe System in New-Jersey—Company E, Fourth Regiment, N. G. S. N. J.

Company E, Fourth Regiment, N. G. S. N. J., of Jersey City, visited their rifle range at Greenville yesterday to indulge in a day's rifle shooting in accordance with the Hythe system of musketry firing. Upon the arrival of the company at the range, it was divided into two squads, for the purpose of shooting off a match. The length of the range was one hundred yards, and each man had ten shots. Bull'seyes scored four points, indicated to firing party by a yellow flag; centres scored three points, indicated by a blue flag; outers scored two points indicated by a white flag. Their range was located immediately near the eastern shore of Newark Bay. While one squad was engaged in firing the other was doing duty, guarding the range, and marking for the firing party. A strong blustering gale prevailed during the practice, thus causing the marksmanship displayed to be somewhat below the average. As will be seen by the score appended, Squad No. 2 came off victorious, scoring seventy points against fifty-six scored by their opponents. The following is the score:

SQUAD NUMBER ONE.

Name.	Points.	Total.
Sergeant H. Abernethy	2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 2, 3, 0, 2, 0	23
Private E. Datz	2, 0, 2, 3, 0, 3, 0, 3, 0, 0	13
Sergeant G. McLauchlan	0, 2, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3	7
Private J. F. Finck	0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 3, 2	7
Sergeant J. H. Taylor	0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0, 0, 0	4
Corporal S. Dickinson	0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0	2
Private W. S. Halliday	0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0	0
Grand total		56

Recapitulation—Bull'seyes, 2; centres, 8; outers, 12; misses, 48; average, 8.

SQUAD NUMBER TWO.

Name.	Points.	Total.
Captain D. S. Steele	2, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 4, 3, 0	19
Corporal M. Finck	3, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0	16
Sergeant J. Onslow	2, 3, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 2	12
Private J. Parker	3, 0, 0, 3, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0	9
Private C. Walsh	0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0, 3, 0, 0	7
Corporal Oscar Scurry	0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0	5
Private G. H. Hoagland	0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2	2
Grand total		70

Recapitulation—Bull'seyes, 1; centres, 10; outers, 15; misses, 41; average, 18.

At the conclusion of the match the company and friends repaired to a neighboring hotel and sat down to an excellent Thanksgiving dinner, for which ordeal the rifle practice had given them a hearty zest.

Third Annual Ball of the Literary Cluster Society.

The association of young men known as the "Literary Cluster" held their third annual ball at Apollo Hall last evening. The night certainly was all that could be desired, and a goodly company of young and old tripped the "light fantastic" to the witching music of Wallace's Band. Mr. JACOBS is President of the Society. Mr. HARRIS, Chairman of the Floor Committee and Mr. MOSS, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, deserve credit for their success in arranging and managing matters. With but one thing might we find fault, that when it says "to begin at 9 o'clock precisely" on the ticket it does not mean anywhere in the neighborhood of 10 o'clock.

Tidewater Receipts.

From the Albany Argus, Nov. 18.

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley left at tide water during the second week in November, in the years 1868 and 1869, was as follows:

	Flour, barrels.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1868	23,100	842,500	156,200	252,800
1869	37,600	1,222,500	328,600	887,100
	Inc. 14,500	Inc. 380,000	Inc. 172,400	Inc. 634,300

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tidewater from the commencement of navigation to the 14th of November inclusive, during the years 1868 and 1869, was as follows:

	Flour, barrels.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1868	376,800	11,553,000	16,247,600	2,926,100
1869	432,400	15,567,500	6,581,800	1,631,000
	Inc. 55,600	In. 4,014,500	Dc. 9,665,800	Dc. 1,295,100

The receipts of the new crop of barley, so far, are 1,619,000 bushels, against 2,599,200 bushels in 1868.

By reducing the wheat to flour the quantity of the latter left at tidewater this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase equal to 858,500 barrels flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tidewater from the commencement of navigation to and including the 14th of November in the years indicated:

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Canal opened	May 6.	April 22.	May 5.
Flour, bbls	359,800	376,800	432,400
Wheat, bushels	7,948,900	11,553,090	15,567,500
Corn, bushels	14,978,600	16,247,600	6,581,800
Barley, bushels	3,021,100	2,926,100	1,631,000
Oats, bushels	7,682,100	10,000,000	3,566,600
Rye, bushels	811,300	650,200	219,500
Malt, bushels	263,100	379,300	215,800
Feed, lbs			9,296,800

We have to acknowledge the receipt from Mr. BRENTANO of the following English magazines, received by the last steamer: *Macmillan's Britannia, Once a Week, St. Pauls, Belgravia, Good Words* and the *Fortnightly Review*.

"Mark the Difference."

The sun departs at close of day,
And leaves behind no lingering ray;
But the "Astral" Oil, pure, safe and bright,
Cheers all who burn it day and night.
—*Advertisement.*

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'s, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

Impaired Digestion.

All the organs of the body are, so to speak, the pensioners of the stomach. In that living laboratory is prepared the nourishment required to sustain them, and by the vessels and ducts connected with the digestive apparatus, that nourishment is conveyed to every part of the system. Upon the quality and quantity of this element of life, and upon the manner in which it is distributed and apportioned, physical health mainly depends, and as the mind inevitably sympathizes with the body, the vigor of the one is absolutely necessary to the well-being of the other.

It is because HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS accomplishes this double object that it enjoys a reputation as a preventive and curative never heretofore attained by any medicinal preparation. But its direct beneficial operation upon the weak or disordered stomach is not its sole recommendation. It is the most comprehensive of all known remedies. It tones, strengthens, and regulates the discharging as well as the assimilating organs; gently moving the bowels, promoting healthful evaporation through the pores, rousing the inert liver from its torpor, and inducing harmonious and natural action in the whole animal machinery. This benign result is not produced by any of the reactionary drugs which are used so lavishly in the old school practice, founded by Paracelsus; but by mild, safe and agreeable vegetable agents intermixed with a pure and mellow stimulant which diffuses their influence through the system, and renders their sanitary properties active and effective.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

CABLE TELEGRAMS: Latest Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World.

GREAT BRITAIN: The Arrangements for Conveying Mr. Peabody's Remains to the United States; An English Estimate of the Philanthropist's Worth; Irish Disaffection; Mr. Roebuck on the Workingmen; The Land Question; The Proposed Ocean Yacht Race; A Letter from the Owners of the Dauntless.

FRANCE: The Elections; Military Preparations in Paris; Communication from Ledru Rollin.

ITALY: The Ministry and Parliaments; The Duke of Genoa and the Spanish Throne; Peculiarities of Italian Politics.

SPAIN: Partisan Movements; Views of a Leading Statesman on the Monarchy Question; Scenes in the Cortes; Spanish Finance; More Reinforcements for Cuba.

THE SUEZ CANAL: Programme of the Opening Ceremonies; Reception of Distinguished Guests; Religious Ceremonies on the 17th inst.; A Sermon by the French Grand Almoner.

MEXICO: Movements of Mr. Seward; Political Affairs.

CANADA: Sir Francis Hincks in the Commons; How He Got His Seat; His Aim, the Premiership, Growing Strong; Opposition to the Government in Ontario; A Singular Question of Jurisdiction.

Political.

Latest Official Majorities in this State; The Alabama Legislature and the Fifteenth Amendment; The Tennessee Lower House; The State Debt of North Carolina.

General Topics.

THE WEST: Immigration to Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska; Products of the Country; Growth of Kansas; Prospects of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS: Government Work for the Poor of the South; General Howard's Annual Report; Review of the Work of the Freedmen's Bureau; The President's Forthcoming Message; Methodist Memorial Church in Washington; Massacre by Coolies; The Late Indian Murders; Street Cars on a New Principle; Banking Capital Needed at the South; Mr. Hilliard's Visit to Washington; The Indian Peace Commission.

Local Intelligence.

FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT: Imperfect Fractional Currency in Circulation; A Government Commission Appointed to Investigate; The Drawback Frauds; A Successor to Mr. Blatchford Appointed.

MISCELLANEOUS: Release of Young Ketchum; Lectures by Wendell Phillips, Olive Logan and Sister Theresa; National Guard Law; The Battle of the Blondes; Purifying the Bar; The Architects' Council, Interesting Papers Read; National Guard Law; Woman's Rights' Meeting in Brooklyn; A Suit Against Commodore Vanderbilt for $5,000,000; The Cause of the late Accidents on the Harlem Railroad; A New Commercial Enterprise; A Railroad War in New-Jersey; The Erie Railroad Strike; The Gold Exchange Bank, Resumption of Business.

Agricultural.

Why Young Men Leave the Farm; Sale of Trotters and Thoroughbreds; What to Do with Winter Evenings; Brevities; Review of the Cattle and Produce Markets.

Editorial Comments.

The Government and the Lottery Dealers; The Suez Canal; Revenue Reform; Mr. Wells' Position; The Constabulary Election in New-Hampshire; The Honors Paid to Mr. Peabody; Minor Topics.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $25.

An extra copy to getter up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

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Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Prepare for Winter.—PATENT WEATHER STRIPS. ROEBUCK BROS., No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York.

Cantrell's Boot and Shoe Store, No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

ACKLEY—CAHOONE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 16, by Rev. Dr. DeWitt, OLIVER S. ACKLEY to SUSAN V. CAHOONE, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Cahoone, all of this City.

BANE—STONE.—On Wednesday, the 17th inst., at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, by Rev. E. Roney, LEON BANE, of New-York, to Miss EMILIE STONE, of New-Orleans.

HONE—CRANE.—At the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 17, JOHN HONE, Jr., to MARY, daughter of Augustus Crane.

LAWTON—GREEN.—In this City, at St. Mark's Church, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, by Rev. Wm. De Lancey Grannis, Mr. BEN. E. LAWTON, of Havana, Cuba, to Miss SARAH DOUGLAS, daughter of the late Dr. Horace Green, of this City.

MILES—TRUSLOW.—On Tuesday, Nov. 16, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by Rev. Dr. McClintock, assisted by Rev. Dr. Ridgeaway, FORD C. MILES to ANNIE P., daughter of William Truslow, all of this City.

MERRIAM—OLEY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1869, in Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's sister, by Rev. S. G. Hitchcock, of Piermont, AUGUSTUS C. MERRIAM, of New-York, to LOUISE H., youngest daughter of the late S. V. Oley, of Utica, New-York. No cards.

DIED.

BIRCH.—On Thursday, Nov. 18, SARAH, widow of Edward Birch, a native of Coventry, Warwickshire, England, in the 75th year of her age.

We sat and watched her bosom heaving,
And softly bent to hear her breathing,
And there were tears, sobs and sighing,
For our dear mother was slowly dying.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons, Edward and Charles Birch, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 243 West 10th-st., at 1 o'clock on Sunday, the 21st inst. Funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., at 1½ o'clock.

☞ English papers please copy.

BEDELL.—At Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, the 17th inst. JOSEPH BEDELL, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Saint George's Church, Flushing, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Hempstead for interment.

CHAPPELL.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 17, MARY ANN CHAPPELL, in the 70th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her sons, Salvador, Jerome, Bartholome and Francisco, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence, No. 224 East 31st-st., on Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment on Monday morning.

DALY.—At Harlem, on Thursday, Nov. 18, Mrs. H. DALY, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, Professor H. A. Daly, No. 2,277 3d-av., between 123d and 124th sts., on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DODD.—After a short illness, at Bloomfield, on Tuesday, Nov. 16, IRA DODD, in the 64th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church. The friends of the deceased and his family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. A special train for their accommodation will leave foot of Barclay-st. at 9:40 A. M., and Newark at 10:20, returning after the burial.

DURYEA.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at the residence of her brother, Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of Abraham Duryea.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock, at the Chapel corner of Monroe-st. and Classon-av., Brooklyn.

FIELDING.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 18, ANNIE LOUISA A. P. G. D. FIELDING, aged 28 years.

Funeral services at No. 72 Bedford-st., on Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Rahway, N. J., for interment.

HULL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 17, JOHN C. HULL, in the 31st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 61st-st. and East River, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

GAMBLING.—At Mamaroneck, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 9 o'clock P. M., HELEN, wife of Wm. M. Gambling, in the 46th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave 4th-av. and 27th-st. at 11:20 A. M.

HASBROUCK.—At Madison, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 15, at the residence of her neice, Mrs. Dwight, MARIA L. HASBROUCK, of Stone Ridge, Ulster County, N. Y., daughter of Dr. Lewis Hasbrouck, deceased.

HOPKINS.—Suddenly, on Monday, Nov. 1, at Tartua Kelly, Ireland, Rev. DAVID HOPKINS, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of New-Rochelle, N. Y., in the 30th year of his age.

NILES.—On Tuesday, Nov. 16, at his residence, No. 15 East 16th-st., Hon. NATHANIEL NILES.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Friday morning, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock.

KIMBALL.—On Wednesday, the 17th inst., suddenly, EDWARD R. KIMBALL, in the 38th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Friday afternoon, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock.

LEE.—At the residence of his son-in-law, J. Edwin Conant, at Elizabeth, N. J., Dr. EDWARD S. LEE, aged 77 years.

His daughter, Mrs. Wm. V. Barkalow, and his son, John M. Lee, and other relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot in Elizabeth on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

☞ The Maysville, Ky., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind., papers please copy.

MYGATT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 17, PHILIP DATER, son of George and Ellen Mygatt, aged 18 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 58 Harrison-st., on Friday, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

MORGAN.—At New-Rochelle, on Thursday, Nov. 18, ABIJAH MORGAN, formerly of East Chester, in the 87th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOBIAS.—On Thursday, Nov. 18, AUGUSTA, the beloved wife of Morris Tobias, after a short illness, aged 49 years and 18 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Getty's Lodge, No. 11, I. O. of F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence, No. 338 Degraw-st., near Smith-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be interred at Green-Wood Cemetery.

WHITING.—At Jersey City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 16, EMILY E., wife of George W. Whiting, and daughter of the late W. E. Barnes, aged 32 years, 2 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place from the Second Presbyterian Church, South 6th-st., on Friday afternoon, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARION HARLAND'S NEW STORY.

"AGAINST ODDS," is begun in this week's HEARTH AND HOME, now ready. It is written in the best style of this fascinating author, who is so popular with American readers that over 100,000 copies of her story entitled "ALONE" have been sold in book form. "AGAINST ODDS" will be found to possess the same wonderful interest, and to teach the same high moral lessons; thus rendering it peculiarly fit for the columns of HEARTH AND HOME, the largest, best and cheapest FAMILY WEEKLY in the English language. Sold by all newsdealers, at 7 cents.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, 1869, will close at this office at 12 M., and at the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45 A. M.; C and O, 11:30 A. M.; D and E, 11:15 A. M.; F and G, 10:50 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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POLITICAL.

TWENTY-SECOND AND NINETEENTH WARD—For Police Justice—
NICHOLAS SEAGRIST.

ELECTION DISTRICT BOUNDARIES—1869.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SECTION EIGHT, ARTICLE THREE, TITLE THREE, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL FIVE, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

(Containing all Amendments to Aug. 1, 1869.)

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The twenty-two wards of the City of New-York (comprising seventeen Aldermanic districts, as constituted under the fiftieth section of the Amended Charter, passed April 14, 1857,) shall be and are hereby severally divided into election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Greenwich-street, Battery-place, Bowling-green, Whitehall-street and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis' and Bedloe's Islands in the Bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction—all parts contained within these parts shall be the First Election District of the First Ward.

The Second Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Rector-street, Broadway, Battery-place, Greenwich and Morris streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Second Election District of the First Ward.

The Third Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Liberty, Greenwich and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Third Election District of the First Ward.

The Fourth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Liberty streets, Broadway and Rector-street—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fourth Election District of the First Ward.

The Fifth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within corner of Broadway and Beaver-street, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, Old-slip and Beaver-street to Broadway—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fifth Election District of the First Ward.

The Sixth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall-street, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Sixth Election District of the First Ward.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty streets.

The Second Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-street, Broadway and Liberty-street.

The Second Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey-street.

The Third Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade-street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover streets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The Second Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New Bowery and Frankfort streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt streets, East River and Dover-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade street, West Broadway and White street.

The Second Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and White street.

The Third Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade streets.

The Fourth election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part o the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The Second Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Third Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fifth Election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bayard, Mott, Park, Mulberry, Chatham and Baxter streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Chatham, Mulberry, Park, Mott and Bayard streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Walker, Elm, White, Baxter and Franklin streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Bayard and Mott streets and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Baxter, White, Elm and Walker streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Bayard, Mott and Baxter streets.

SEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 8. The Seventh Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Catharine, Madison, Market and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Catharine streets, East River and Market street.

The Third Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Madison and Market streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Pike streets, East River and Market-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Clinton streets, East River and Pike-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Division, Gouverneur and Madison streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Gouverneur streets, the East River and Clinton-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Grand, Jackson, Monroe and Gouverneur streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Jackson streets, East River and Gouverneur street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand and Jackson streets and East River.

EIGHTH WARD.

SEC. 9. The Eighth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Wooster and Spring streets.

The Second Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Spring, Wooster and Prince streets.

The Third Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Prince, Wooster and Houston streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Canal, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Prince streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Prince, Sullivan and Houston streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Canal, Varick and Spring streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Spring, Varick, Charlton and Prince streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Prince, Charlton, Varick, King, Macdougal and Houston streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, King, Hudson and Houston streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Canal, Hudson and Spring streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Spring, Hudson and Charlton streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Varick, Charlton and King streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Canal and Spring streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Spring, West and Charlton streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Charlton, West and West Houston streets.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10. The Ninth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston, Varick, Clarkson, Hudson, Leroy, and West streets.

The Second Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, Cottage-place, Bleecker, Leroy, Hudson, Clarkson and Varick streets.

The Third Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Hudson, Barrow and West streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Bleecker, Barrow, Bedford, Christopher and Hudson streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Carmine-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourth, Christopher, Bedford, Barrow and Bleecker streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Greenwich-avenue, Charles and Fourth streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourth and Charles streets.

The Eighth election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, West Twelfth-street and Grenwich-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Greenwich and Eighth avenues and West Twelfth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southerly side of West Fourteenth-street, the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Jane-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southwesterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson street, the southeasterly side of Jane-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southeasterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Christopher-street.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Barrow-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Charles-street and the southwesterly side of Hudson-street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Charles-street, the easterly side of West street, the southeasterly side of Hammond-street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Hammond-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth-street.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of West Twelfth-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of Gansevoort-street.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Gansevoort-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southerly side of Fourteenth-street.

TENTH WARD.

SEC. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Delancey streets.

The Second Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Allen, Delancey and Broome streets.

The Third Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Broome, Allen and Grand streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Rivington, Norfolk and Delancey streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Delancey, Norfolk and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Norfolk, Broome and Grand streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Ludlow, Division and Norfolk streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Ludlow streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Forsyth streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Forsyth, Bowery and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Canal, Forsyth and Division streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forsyth, Canal and Division streets.

ELEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 12. The Eleventh Ward shall be divided into twenty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Ridge and Rivington streets.

The Second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Houston, Pitt and Rivington streets.

The Third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pitt, Houston, Sheriff and Rivington streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sheriff, Houston, Columbia and Rivington streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Columbia, Houston, Lewis and Rivington streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Lewis, Houston and Rivington streets and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Avenues B and D, and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Avenues B and D, and Third-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, Avenues B and C, and Fifth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, Avenues B and C and Seventh-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Avenues B and C and Eighth-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth and Ninth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenues B and C.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Twelfth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third and Fifth streets, Avenues C and D.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth and Seventh streets, Avenues C and D.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh and Ninth streets, Avenues C and D.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Fourteenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Fourth-street, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Sixth streets, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth streets, Avenue D and East River.

TWELFTH WARD.

SEC. 13. The Twelfth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, Eighty-ninth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-ninth-street, Ninety-first-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninety-first-street, Ninety-fourth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninety-fourth-street, One Hundred and Sixth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Sixth-street, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River, including Ward's Island.

The Seventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Tenth-street, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Eighth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Third-avenue and the East River, including Randall's Island.

The Tenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Harlem and East Rivers.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Tenth-street, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Fourth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Harlem River, Fourth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Forty-second-street, Eighth-avenue and the North River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-second-street, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, Eighth-avenue and the North River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the North River.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 14. The Thirteenth Ward shall be divided into nine election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Norfolk, Broome, Clinton and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Broome, Ridge and Division streets.

The Third Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Broome, Cannon, Grand and Division streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Norfolk, Rivington, Clinton and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Rivington, Ridge and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Rivington, Willett and Broome streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Willett, Rivington, Cannon and Broome streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon, Rivington, East and Delancey streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon, Delancey, East and Grand streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 15. The Fourteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Mott and Prince streets and Broadway.

The Second Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, Prince and Mott streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Bowery, Spring and Mott streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince, Mott and Spring streets and Broadway.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Marion, Centre, and Grand streets and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre and Marion streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Bowery, Grand and Mott streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Bowery, Canal and Mott streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mott, Grand, Mulberry, and Canal streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mulberry, Grand, Centre and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre and Grand streets, Broadway and Canal-street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 16. The Fifteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, Houston, Thompson and Fourth streets, Sixth-avenue, and Amity to Macdougal street.

The Second Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thompson, Houston, Wooster and Fourth streets.

The Third Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster and Fourth streets and Broadway.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Tenth-street and University-place.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twelfth-street and University-place.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street, University-place, Fourteenth-street and Broadway.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth, Wooster and Eighth streets and Broadway.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Fourth-street and Bowery.

The Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and University-place.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets, Cottage-place, Houston, Macdougal and Amity streets.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 17. The Sixteenth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Second Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Third Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Twelfth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Twentieth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Twenty-second streets, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth streets, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 18. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Essex, Rivington and Stanton streets.

The Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Essex, Rivington, Stanton and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Essex and Stanton streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Essex, Houston, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Allen, Houston, Bowery and Stanton streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Fourth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Bowery, Seventh-street and Second-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Seventh and Eleventh streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Eleventh and Fourteenth streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Twelfth and Fourteenth streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Tenth and Twelfth streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Seventh and Tenth streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Fourth and Seventh streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourteenth and Thirteenth streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Thirteenth and Eleventh streets.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Eleventh and Ninth streets.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Ninth and Seventh streets.

The Twentieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Seventh and Sixth streets.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City, bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Sixth and Fifth streets.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fifth and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Third streets.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Third and Second streets.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Third streets.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Third and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fourth and Fifth streets.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fifth and Sixth streets.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Sixth and Seventh streets.

The Thirty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Tenth and Eleventh streets.

The Thirty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

The Thirty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

The Thirty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 19. The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into twenty-four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twentieth-street, Third-avenue, and Fourteenth-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and Twentieth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, East River and Twenty-fifth-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street, Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Twenty-second-street, Second-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Nineteenth-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Twenty-first-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-first-street, Twenty-third-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Fifteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Eighteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, Nineteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Twentieth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that prrt of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, Avenue A and Avenue B.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Avenue A and Avenue B.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, Avenue A and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Avenue B and East River.

NINETEENTH WARD.

SEC. 20. The Nineteenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and East River.

The Third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue Fiftieth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street and East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-seventh-street and East River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and East River.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-third-street and the East River, including Blackwell's Island, in the East River, belonging to the City and within its jurisdiction.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-third-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-eighth-street and East River.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and East River.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and East River.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and East River.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Sixth-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD.

SEC. 21. The Twentieth Ward shall be divided into twenty-two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and the Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and the Hudson River.

The Third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Tenth avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and the Hudson River.

The Seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street and the Hudson River.

The Eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, Fortieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-first-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-first-street and Sixth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Fortieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Seventh-avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

SEC. 22. The Twenty-first Ward shall be divided into twenty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Twenty-eighth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth street, Twenty-ninth-street, Third-avenue and East River.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Thirtieth-street, Third-avenue and East River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Thirty-first-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, Thirty-second-street, Second-avenue and the East River.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, Thirty-second-street, Third-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-third-street, Third-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-third-street, Second-avenue and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-third-street, Thirty-fourth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Thirty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Thirty-eighth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Thirty-ninth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Thirty-ninth-street, Fortieth-street and the East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Thirty-eighth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Thirty-second-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Twenty-ninth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Fortieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Thirtieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

SEC. 23. The Twenty-second Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street and Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Sixty-second-street, and the Hudson River.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within the northerly side of Sixty-second-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Seventieth-street, and the Hudson River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Seventieth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Eighty-second-street, and the Hudson River.

ELECTION DISTRICTS CONTAINED IN ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

The First Assembly District contains the following:
First Ward complete—Six Election Districts.
Second Ward complete—Two Election Districts.
Third Ward complete—Four Election Districts.
Fifth Ward complete—Eight Election Districts.

The Second Assembly District contains the following:
Fourth Ward complete—Seven Election Districts.
Sixth Ward—First to Eighth Election Districts.

The Third Assembly District contains the following:
Sixth Ward—Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Election Districts.
Fourteenth Ward complete—Eleven Election Districts.

The Fourth Assembly District contains the following:
Seventh Ward complete—Eleven Election Districts.

The Fifth Assembly District contains the following:
Eighth Ward complete—Seventeen Election Districts.
Ninth Ward—First and Second Election Districts.
Fifteenth Ward—Eleventh Election District.

The Sixth Assembly District contains the following:
Thirteenth Ward complete—Nine Election Districts.

The Seventh Assembly District contains the following:
Ninth Ward—Eighth and Ninth Election Districts.
Fifteenth Ward—First to Tenth Election Districts.
Sixteenth Ward—First Election District.

The Eighth Assembly District contains the following:
Tenth Ward complete—Twelve Election Districts.
Eleventh Ward—First to Sixth Election Districts.
Seventeenth Ward—First, Second and Third Election Districts.

The Ninth Assembly District contains the following:
Ninth Ward—Third to Seventh, and Tenth to Seventeenth Election Districts.
Sixteenth Ward—Ninth Election District.

The Tenth Assembly District contains the following:
Seventeenth Ward—Fourth to Ninth, Fifteenth and Twentieth to Twenty-first Election Districts.

The Eleventh Assembly District contains the following:
Eighteenth Ward—First, Second and Third Election Districts.
Twentieth Ward—Eleventh to Seventeenth Election Districts.
Twenty-first Ward—Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Election Districts.

The Twelfth Assembly District contains the following:
Eleventh Ward—Seventh to Twenty-fifth Election Districts.

The Thirteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Sixteenth Ward—Second to Eighth, and Tenth to Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Fourteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Seventeenth Ward—Tenth to Fourteenth, Sixteenth to Nineteenth, and Thirty-second to Thirty-fifth Election Districts.

The Fifteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Twentieth Ward—First to Tenth, and Eighteenth to Twenty-second Election Districts.

The Sixteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Eighteenth Ward—Fourth to Twenty-fourth Election Districts.

The Seventeenth Assembly District contains the following:
Twenty-second Ward—First to Fourteenth Election Districts.

The Eighteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Twenty-first Ward—First to Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Nineteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Twelfth Ward—First, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Twentieth Assembly District contains the following:
Nineteenth Ward—First to Twentieth, Twenty-second and part of Thirty-first, (exclusive of Central Park,) Election Districts.

The Twenty-first Assembly District contains the following:
Twelfth Ward—Second to Fifteenth Election Districts.
Nineteenth Ward—Twenty-first and Twenty-third to Thirtieth Election Districts.

IN BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN, Oct. 4, 1869.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be directed to publish twice in each week, from now until election, in the papers employed by the Corporation, the election district boundaries as amended by the Common Council, August one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

MEDICAL

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 4 City Hall-place.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 2 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, THE only medicine on earth that will really root out every particle of the poisonous virus of venereal disease; all other remedies dry it in the blood; $1 per vial, with full directions; forty years before the public. No. 58 Bond-st., one door from Bowery, late from No. 3 Division-st.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per pint bottle. No. 58 Bond-st. Book on nervous debility, 50 pages, gratis.

THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN brought to the verge of the grave by improper treatment, have been restored to health, strength and vigor by Dr. HUNTER, No. 58 Bond-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,
ARE OFFERING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ENGLISH DRESS GOODS at 25c. and 35c.,
(Reduced from 40c.)
YARD WIDE at 30c. and 35c.
(Reduced from 50c.)
ALL-WOOL EMPRESS CLOTH at 50c.,
(Worth 70c.)
SHAWLS.
ALL WOOL LONG SHAWLS at $4, worth $7.
ALL WOOL LONG SHAWLS at $5, worth $8.
BROCHE SHAWLS at $10, worth $16.
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS at $15, worth $25.
BLANKETS.
LARGE SIZE ALL WOOL at $5 50, worth $8.
SUPERIOR FLANNELS at 35c. per yard.
YARD WIDE SHAKER ALL WOOL at 50c., worth 75c.
DOMESTICS
AT PACKAGE PRICES.
LINENS.
104 LINEN SHEETINGS, 75c., worth $1.
NAPKINS, $1 25 per dozen.
GOOD LINEN TOWELS, $1 75, worth $2 50.
SILKS.
STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS at $1 25 per yard; cost $1 75.
PLAIN CHANGEABLE SILKS, $1 50 per yard; worth, $2 50.
PLAIN CHANGEABLE SILKS, $2 per yard; worth $3.
BLACK SILKS
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FROM $1 75 PER YARD TO THE FINEST GOODS IMPORTED.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

REAL INDIA SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer their entire stock of
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
STRIPED OTTOMAN SHAWLS,
STRIPED CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
AT GREAT REDUCTION.
FURS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MUFFS, COLLARETTES AND BOAS, IN RUSSIA SABLE, ERMINE AND OTHER FANCY FURS.
SEAL SKIN AND ASTRAKHAN SACQUES,
FUR CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

JUST RECEIVED
A case of
SATIN DE CHINES,
DRAP DE VENICE,
and OTTOMAN VELOURS,
in all the
NEW CLOTH SHADES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

WEDDING COLLATIONS
and suppers furnished at reduced rates.
N. CLARK,
Confectioner, No. 285 Broadway, corner 19th-st.

TOYS.—A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF toys for the Holidays at STAVELEY'S, No. [illegible] Broadway, near 18th-st.

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 10, 1869.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

Premiums received from Nov. 1, 1868, to Oct. 31, 1869:
On Marine and Inland Risks...$943,796 [illegible]
On Fire Risks...161,905 [illegible]—$1,105,701 [illegible]
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1868...460,634 [illegible]
Total...$1,566,335 [illegible]
Premiums marked off as earned from Nov. 1, 1868, to Oct. 31, 1869:
On Marine and Inland Risks...$914,216 29
On Fire Risks...149,629 70—$1,063,845 99
Interest during the same period—Salvages, &c....115,027 [illegible]
Total...$1,178,873 [illegible]
Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year as above:
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses...$413,100 39
Fire Losses...94,344 [illegible]
Return Premiums...[illegible]
Re-Insurances...41,377 84
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c....64,687 15
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes...22,300 34
Expenses...23,927 08—$744,294 [illegible]
Balance...$434,[illegible]

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, Nov. 1, 1869.
$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties...$216,000 00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, (lawful money)...107,750 00
10,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881...[illegible]
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan...213,950 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan, (exempt from tax)...200,925 00
100,000 State of New-Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan...102,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds...19,450 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds...23,625 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)...20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan...18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan...4,270 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock...14,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock...3,900 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock...7,500 00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties...246,900 00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $[illegible] Cost, $1,215,622 27.
Real Estate...[illegible]
Bills Receivable for Insurances made...[illegible]
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company...[illegible]
Stock, Scrip, &c., of sundry Corporations, $4,706. Estimated value...[illegible]
Cash in Bank...$[illegible]
Cash in Drawer...972 [illegible]—[illegible]
Total...$1,852,100 04

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending Oct. 31, 1869, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December, proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company for the year ending Oct. 31, 1865, be redeemed in cash at the office of the Company on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date. By a provision of the charter, all certificates of scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS C. HAND,	SAMUEL E. STOKES,
JOHN C. DAVIS,	WM. G. BOULTON,
EDMUND A. SOUDER,	EDW. DARLINGTON,
THEO. PAULDING,	H. JONES BROOKE,
JAMES TRAQUAIR,	EDW. LAFOURCADE,
HENRY SLOAN,	JACOB RIEGEL,
H. C. DALLETT, Jr.,	JACOB P. JONES,
JAMES C. HAND,	JAS. B. M'FARLAND,
WM. C. LUDWIG,	JOSHUA P. EYRE,
JOSEPH H. SEAL,	SPENCER M'ILVAIN,
HUGH CRAIG,	J. B. SEMPLE, Pittsburg,
JOHN D. TAYLOR,	A. B. BERGER, Pittsburg,
GEO. W. BERNADOU,	D. T. MORGAN, Pittsb'g.
WM. C. HOUSTON.	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

SAFES.

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFE.—Large size, new (cost [illegible]) cheap at BENEDICT BRO'S, Jewelers, No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

IOWA	Nov. 20	EUROPA	Dec. 11
CALEDONIA	Nov. 27	INDIA	Dec. 18
COLUMBIA	Dec. 4	CAMBRIA	Dec. 25

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $60 and $75.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Nov. 27
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Dec. 11
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Dec. 25

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Nov. 20, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Nov. 27, 12 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Nov. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Dec. 4, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	48

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 24	Samaria, Thursday, Dec. 9
Tarifa, Thursday, Nov. 25	Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 15
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 1	Palmyra, Thursd'y, Dec. 16
Aleppo, Thursday, Dec. 2	Nemesis, Wed'day, Dec. 22
Scotia, Wednesday, Dec. 8	Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..........$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

NEBRASKA.	3,392 tons	Nov. 17, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN.	2,865 tons	Nov. 24, at 9½ A. M.
IDAHO.	3,132 tons	Dec. 1, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA.	2,965 tons	Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA.	3,125 tons	Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO.	3,015 tons	Dec. 22, at 8½ A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE..........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE..........(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Nov. 27, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. **$140 to $180.** Steerage. **$65.**

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

NOV. 20—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain ——

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 1 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Nov. 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS............Nov. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau..Dec. 2
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE................Dec. 9

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, Dec. 4.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Dec. 24.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY,

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP

ALABAMA,
Captain LIMEBURNER.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to

J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.,
or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE...SATURDAY, Nov. 20
GEO. CROMWELL...CLAPP....SATURDAY, Nov. 27

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston, at through rates. For passage (first and second class) or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 25th November, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail 24 December.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE

7-40 GOLD BONDS

Of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad are offered for sale by Messrs. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York.

They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a railroad nearly one-half completed, traversing a country unsurpassed by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.

They are secured by first mortgage on 140 miles of this first-class road, its outfit, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—seven per cent. gold for forty years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the realty upon which they are issued.

They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,246 per mile, or less than one-third that of some great roads of the country whose bonds have ranked very high.

These facts, added to the safeguards thrown around each and every bond, combine to render these UNEQUALED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.

Price 95 and accrued interest in currency, the right being reserved to advance, upon due notice.

Pamphlets, with maps and full detail, furnished on application.

Adhering to our positive rule never to offer anything for sale which we do not ourselves believe to be good, we add that we have personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, and its full character and capacity for verifying the foregoing estimates; the result of which is, that we offer these securities with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND

CONVERTIBLE 7 PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY,

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Having thoroughly examined the security offered on these Bonds, we confidently recommend them as a safe and first-class investment.

These bonds are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Two and a half millions have been expended on this road. Eighty-three miles have now been built and equipped, and already show large earnings, and balance of the line is rapidly progressing.

Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 11, 1869.

Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st.:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your request of the 17th ult. for our opinion as to the condition and prospects of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway, the character of the country through which it passes, and the probable success of the enterprise, we would state, that before accepting the trust imposed upon us by the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, we had fully satisfied ourselves as to the practicability of the enterprise.

The road starts at one of the most flourishing cities on the Northern Mississippi River, and runs in a northwesterly direction up the great rich Cedar Valley, connecting at prominent points along the line with six different railroads, now in active operation, nearly all of which must be, more or less, tributary or feeders to this road.

This enterprise is destined to become, in connection with others, now in operation or being constructed, one of the great trunk lines from Lake Superior *via* St. Paul, Cedar Rapids and Burlington, to St. Louis, and to the East, over the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, and the Pennsylvania Railroads, which we represent.

But aside from this, the populous condition of the country along the line of this road, its great productiveness and wealth, give sufficient guarantee of a good local business, which, for any road, is the best reliance for success.

A good index of the prosperity and wealth of the country through which this road passes may be found in the fact that the Company reports over a million and a quarter of dollars subscribed and expended by individuals residing along the line in pushing on 160 miles of the work, and it is also a strong proof of the local popularity and necessity for the road.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. EDGAR THOMPSON,
President of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.,
CHARLES L. FROST,
Pres't of the Tol., Peoria & Warsaw R. R. Co.,
Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, RICHARD W. BLEECKER was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. J. W. OTIS, and WYLLIS BLACKSTONE was also elected Vice-President.

By order.

F. H. CARTER,
Secretary.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON.

BANKERS, NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale First Mortgage Gold Bonds and Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The admitted great success of this road, and its very large and constantly increasing receipts insure beyond question the continued payment of interest on its bonds. We have no hesitation in recommending them as an entirely safe and very cheap investment at the present prices.

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS

CONSTANTLY PURCHASED
BY
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
NO. 58 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR seven Directors and three Inspectors held on the 1st inst., the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing four years, viz: Isaac Bell, William Vernon, Samuel Willets, Charles D. Kirkland, William Whitewright, Jr., William H. Guion and Aaron Ogden, and the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Inspectors of the next election, viz.: Isaac D. Cole, Jr., Sidney Wintringham and Edward Hen.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day Dayton Ogden was unanimously reelected President.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The polls will open at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will close Nov. 20 and open Dec. 2. FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company of Michigan, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York. C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Coupons of the bonds of this Company, due Dec. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National Bank of the Commonwealth.

HENRY E. KUMMEL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY,

BANKERS,
NO. 80 BROADWAY.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117⅛	117⅜	5-20 Coupon, '67	115⅝	115⅞
Coupon, 1881	117½	117¾	5-20 Coupon, '68	115⅝	115⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862	112⅝	113	10-40 Regis.	107⅛	107¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	115⅜	115⅝	10-40 Coupon	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	112⅞	113⅛	Gold	127	127⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	113¾	114	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107⅝	108
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	115⅝	115⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business

JAY COOKE & CO.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES

AND
GOLD COIN BONDS.

All classes bought and sold on commission.

ALSO, FOR SALE,
FIRST-CLASS TEN PER CENT. CITY AND TOWN BONDS,
STATE OF ILLINOIS, BELOW PAR.

New-York City railroad stocks and bonds, insurance and bank stocks, including a large variety of railroad bonds and other choice securities, at low prices, for profitable investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom of this house for many years.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Nov. 13, 1869.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LATE "The New-York Central Railroad Company" and the late "The Hudson River Railroad Company," are notified that the books will be opened at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, instant, for the exchange of their stock certificates and for the issuing of the consolidation certificates in pursuance of "the agreement and act of consolidation."

Stockholders of the late "The New-York Central Railroad Company" are required to present both their stock and interest certificates, and at the time of the exchange a distribution in cash will be made in pursuance of said agreement and act of consolidation, of one per cent. upon the amount thereof.

The holders of stock certificates and of interest certificates for eighty per cent. of the par thereof of the late "The New-York Central Railroad Company," are entitled to receive consolidation certificates for twenty-seven per cent. on the par of the stock.

Stockholders of the late "The Hudson River Railroad Company" are entitled to receive consolidation certificates for eighty-five per cent. of the par of their stock. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1869.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, DUE Dec. 1, 1869, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee,

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

PRIVATE BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS ACcommodations.—A private family, occupying an elegant and elaborately furnished residence, fronting a square, are prepared to accommodate a few desirable parties with or without board; rooms, single or en suite; or an entire second or third floor may be had, together with private coachhouse and stable, if desired. Address LEDGER, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING first-class accommodations, consisting of parlor and bedroom, without board, in a strictly private family, may address 18th-st., east of 4th-av., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, REsiding in their own house, desire to let one or two well furnished apartments, with superior board. Apply at No. 147 East 21st-st., opposite the Gramercy Park Hotel.

A LADY OCCUPYING HER OWN house, and having more room than she requires, would let a very large, elegantly-furnished room to one or two gentlemen; without board preferred. Apply at No. 59 Bank-st.

TO LET.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECond floor in a private family, with private table if required; location unexceptionable; corner house; terms $40 per week. Address L. N. M., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—THREE FINE, large rooms to let, with board; terms moderate; house, location and table first-class; references exchanged. Address F., Post Office Box No. 2,753.

NO. 76 WEST 11TH-ST., FEW DOORS from 5th-av.—A parlor and two connecting rooms, with or without board; if desired, will furnish private table; terms moderate.

NO. 54 WEST 23D-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, an elegant furnished back parlor to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, also a parlor and bedroom on second floor and hall room for gentlemen.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 48 West 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife, and two gentlemen, with furnished rooms and board; reference required.

NO. 129 WEST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Back parlor and extension, sunny room; also, third story, large and hall rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR Broadway—To let, with board, a large, handsome room; third floor; desirable in all respects. No. 150 West 34th-st.

AN AMERICAN PRIVATE FAMILY will let furnished rooms, without board, to gentlemen, at moderate prices; gas, bath and heater. Apply for one week at No. 362 West 19th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 76—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let in suites or singly, with board; private table if desired; terms moderate. References required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET, in 34th-st., a furnished reception room in an English-basement house; references required. Address W., Box No. 2,938 Post Office.

NO. 132 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR LEXington-av.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can find a pleasant home in a private family living in their own house. References exchanged.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY-Park.—A nicely-furnished room on second floor, with every convenience, with first-class board. References exchanged.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, COMmunicating, on second floor, with board, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st., where a pleasant home will be found; a room also for a single gentleman.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, handsomely furnished with modern conveniences, to let, with board. Inquire at 102 East 35th-st.

NO. 132 EAST 29TH-ST.—ONE LARGE room and hall room, with southern exposure, to let with board; terms reasonable.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON third floor to rent, with board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 17 East 37th-st.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 297, NEAR 31ST-st.—A suite of rooms to let with private table; references required.

NO. 101 WEST 42D-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms and board for gentlemen only; terms moderate; references.

BOARD.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor in private family. No. 227 West 14th-st., near 7th-av. Reference exchanged.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.—A COUPLE with good reference may find an excellent home with two large rooms; house first class.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av., parlor floor (three rooms) to let, with private table only.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST-ST.—ENTIRE SECond floor, elegantly furnished, to let with board; also, suites and single rooms.

NO. 5 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—A NICEly-furnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with gas and heated; terms very low.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

BROOKLYN—TWO MINUTES FROM THE ferry, pleasant rooms with first-class board. No. 4 Sands-st.

NO. 21 WEST 22D-ST.—UNFURNISHED rooms to let, singly or en suite, on second and third floors.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE a suite of furnished apartments, with bathroom and private table, in a first-class neighborhood. Address, stating terms, Box No. 911 Post Office.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., special drawing-room car express for Rochester.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:45, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Otisville and Way, at 8:30 A. M. daily.

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage, may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES LANE, plaintiff, against AMMI WILLARD, Oscar A. Willard, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Eliza B. Willard, deceased; Eben H. Burgess, John L. Scofield, Charles D. Champlin, Almon H. Eggleston, John W. Davis, John Goering, A. Belden Crane, William A. Richardson, Assignee, &c., and Andrew J. Rogers, Public Administrator of the City of New-York, and Joseph N. Crane, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed on the second day of October, 1869, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 31 Nassau-street, corner of Cedar, (Bank of Commerce Building,) in the City of New-York, in said State, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York City, October 2d, 1869.

MARTIN & SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n12-law6wF*

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO.,

No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NINTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the engagement of MISS BATEMAN, who will appear every evening EXCEPT Saturday, as

MARY WARNER.

MARY WARNER MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 20, Mr. J. Palgrave Simpson's domestic drama of "TIME AND THE HOUR."

The box sheet for MARY WARNER is open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

Parties can address the box office of the theatre, inclosing the amount, and can rely on having the best disengaged seats reserved for them.

Carriages can be ordered at 10¾.

MONDAY, NOV. 22,
Mr. JAMES H. HACKETT as FALSTAFF.

STEINWAY HALL.

FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1869, AT 8¼ P. M.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

In aid of the

SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of NEW-YORK,

By the

HELVETIA VOCAL SOCIETY,

With the kind assistance of the following artists:

Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN..........Soprano
Mr. F. BERGNER..........Violoncello

And a grand Orchestra of 40 performers.

Conductor..........E. H. PINKERT

Tickets, $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1. Concert Overture, (Swiss National Hymn, "Rufst du mein Vaterland,")..Joachim Raff
ORCHESTRA.
2. "Arie," (Opera Figaro)..........W. Mozart
Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN.
3. "Sonntag Morgen," chorus..........W. Muller
HELVETIA.
4. "Souvenir de la Suisse," for Violoncello..Stransky
Mr. F. R. BERGNER.
5. "Ave Maria," solo, quartette..........A. Neuendorf
Messrs. METHFESSEL, RAETZER, WAEBER, AND MARTIN.

PART II.

6. "Andante," (Sinfonie B flat)..........F. Schubert
ORCHESTRA.
7. a. "Der Lindenbaum," b. "Wohin mit der Freud," Volkslieder (Popular songs,) F. Schubert, F. Silcher
HELVETIA.
8. "Wanderlied,"..........Rob. Schumann
Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN.
9. "Der Deserteur,"..........Hackel
Mr. EM. MARTIN.
10. "Lied der Staedte," chorus..........M. Bruch
HELVETIA.
11. Overture, (Tell,)..........G. Rossini
ORCHESTRA.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Second rehearsal, FRIDAY, Nov. 19, at 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MISS ALIDE TOPP,
the eminent Pianiste,
has kindly consented to assist on the occasion.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF ONE HUNDRED.
Conductor, Herr CARL BERGMANN.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

Mme. MOULTON having kindly consented to sing for the benefit of the dramatic fund, will not be able to appear at the Philharmonic rehearsal this afternoon.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—EVERY evening at 8. SATURDAY—Matinee at 2. CASTE. EVERY EVENING this week and Saturday Matinee, with Mrs. Chanfrau, Gilbert and Fanny Davenport, Messrs Clarke, Davidge, Lewis and Polk. Monday—London Assurance and Mr. E. L. Davenport.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, (south,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for Business or College on reasonable terms.

For references, terms, &c., see circulars to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

Students admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Extra branches optional.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

EUROPEAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 110 East 12th-st., near 4th-av.
Modeled after the most celebrated
FOREIGN CONSERVATORIES.

Eminent instructors engaged for the several departments. Rapid progress guaranteed. Send for circular.

N. A. LESPINASSE AND V. PREVOSTS.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.

French language of the school, preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy and business, graduating courses for mathematics and the modern languages. Circulars—Messrs. MILHAU, druggists, No. 183 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

$5 EACH—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, day and evening preparatory course; ladies department; private instruction; telegraphy, French, German and short hand. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, east, a Primary, Commercial and Classical School; fits also for Naval School and West Point.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for Boys, Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

SOUTH ORANGE PRIORY, N. J.—French and English boarding and day school. Address Miss GALE.

LEGGETT, WM. H.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st. SEPT. 20.

LEGGETT, MISS M. W.—SCHOOL FOR children, No. 224 East 10th-st., Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A LADY (NORMAL GRADUATE) DEsires a situation as teacher of penmanship or rudiments of music, English branches and mathematics. Address TEACHER, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ENGLISH and French visiting governess. Address Miss M., Box No. 100 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON

VIA
FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT,
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,

will leave daily (Sundays excepted)

AT 4 P. M., FROM PIER NO. 30 NORTH RIVER, FOOT CHAMBERS-ST.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHARLES H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGUM, Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) with 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Thursday, Nov. 11. 12:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 12. 11:00 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 13. 2:00 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 15. 1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 16. 2:00 P. M.	Wedn'day Nov. 17. 2:00 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 18. 2:00 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 19.. 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 20. 3:00 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 22. 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 23. 9:30 A. M.	

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75c. cheaper than any other line, and like reductions to all points Northwest and East. Tickets and rooms at Dodd's Express, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York; No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and No. 308 West-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 X. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3.15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 P. M.

The performance concludes at 10½ P. M.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT, (Except Saturday,) and on SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.,

HOME AND A REGULAR FIX,

with Mr. LESTER WALLACK in both pieces. The rest of the characters by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. HIELD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. F. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Miss HENRIQUES, Miss GERMON, Mrs. PHILLIPS, Mrs. SEFTON, Mrs. TIMONY, Miss GREEN and Miss CLAYTON.

SATURDAY EVENING ONLY,
Tom Taylor's great Drama,
HENRY DUNBAR.

The cast will comprise Mr. J. W. WALLACK, the title role, (his original character,) Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. WILLIAMSON, Mr. HIELD, Mr. ROCKWELL, Mr. F. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. TOM OWENS, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Mrs. L. PHILLIPS and Miss GREEN.

The production of SEVERAL NOVELTIES, as well as the repetition of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, are unavoidably postponed in consequence of the great success of HOME and A REGULAR FIX.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KELLOGG. — LEFRANC.

Second joint appearance of
Miss C. L. KELLOGG,
Signor C. LEFRANC.
THIS FRIDAY, Nov. 19,
Triumphant success of
IL POLIUTO.

Pauline..........Miss C. L. Kellogg
Poliutus..........Signor C. Lefranc
Severus..........Signor G. Reyna
Callisthenes..........Signor N. Barili

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 20, AT 1,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Positively last time of
POLIUTO.

NOTICE.—In active preparation,
WILLIAM TELL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND GALA MATINEE.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 20, AT 1,
POSITIVELY LAST TIME OF
IL POLIUTO.

Admission to matinee $1. Secured seats 50 cents extra.

Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

SECOND WEEK OF POOR HUMANITY.
A HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.
TWO PIECES. TWO PIECES. TWO PIECES.
POOR HUMANITY, AND
A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
Two Pieces EVERY EVENING and at the Matinees,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
POOR HUMANITY. BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
POOR HUMANITY. BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
POOR HUMANITY. BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
The WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES
WILL COMMENCE AT 2 P. M.
The BEST COMPANY and the finest SCENERY,
The BEST COMPANY and the finest SCENERY,
IN TWO PIECES. IN TWO PIECES.
SEATS SECURED FOR THE ENTIRE WEEK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's, Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

MATINEE DAILY.	ALADDIN	Miss CLELIA
"Yankee" ROBINSON.	AT 8	and JEROME
DARIUS DUTTON.	ALADDIN.	HOWSON.

THANKSGIVING DAY, 3 PERFORMANCES.
LIVING WILD ANIMALS, LIONS, TIGERS, &c.
THANKSGIVING DAY, 3 PERFORMANCES.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.

CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST. EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES," by JOSEPH FAGNANI, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Evening from 7 to 10. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

RECIPIENTS OF

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL

of Honor at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; the Grand Testimonial Medal of the Paris Societe des Beaux Arts, in the same year; the Grand Honorary Gold Medal of Merit, with the Crown and Ribbon from the King of Sweden and Norway, and the Academical Honors and Membership from the Royal Academies of Sciences and Arts of Berlin and Stockholm; and also of the First Prize Medal at the International Exhibition in London, 1862, together with thirty-five first-class premiums in the United States.

WAREROOMS,

STEINWAY HALL,

NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

PIANOFORTES—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, comprising square, upright and grand, of various makers, all in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class Pianos at reduced prices for cash or installments; one at $200, $300. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, factory and warerooms No. 55 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

RAVEN & BACON, (ESTABLISHED 1829,) Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianofortes; warerooms, No. 646 Broadway, New-York. We are now exhibiting new scale Pianos, which are superior to any made. Call and examine before purchasing.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings. Fifth-av. stages now pass the door.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1869.

Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope "Bids for Wire Rope Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock the 27th instant, for the following wire rope, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

3,741 feet 2¾ to 5¼ inches wire rope, all to have a hemp heart, to be painted, and to be of Roebling's manufacture, or of a kind equal to the same in all respects.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government.

This rope is wanted for immediate use, and bidders are required to state in their proposals the date within which they will make delivery at the Navy Yard, for which responsible security will be required.

Blank forms, as usual, to be had at this office.

J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING WINTER-STRAINED OIL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 12, 1869.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 6th day of December, 1869, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with eighty thousand (80,000) gallons of the best quality pure Winter-strained Oil, to be divided into five lots; and for further information apply at the office of the Lighthouse Board, or in person.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—To Contractors: Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this Office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, 23d instant, for the construction of the following stone block pavements, viz.: Tenth-street, between Fifth-avenue and University-place; Sixty-third-street, between Third and Lexington avenues; Forty-first-street, from Fourth to Madison-avenue; Ludlow-street, from Grand to Broome-street; Laight-street, from Canal to West-street; Thirty-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue; Thirtieth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; and Lispenard-street, from Broadway to West Broadway. And for the laying of crosswalks from opposite No. 561 Sixth-avenue to opposite No. 1,290 Broadway; Fifth-avenue, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-second streets; opposite No. 723 Sixth-avenue; and across West-street, from south side Perry-street to Pier No. 54.

Blank forms for bids and further information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this Office, (Rotunda, Park.)

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1869.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS: Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 1869, for the laying of the pavement known as the "Robbins Preserved Wood Pavement," at a price not exceeding five dollars and fifty cents per square yard, in Fourth-street, from Bowery to Mangin-street, and in Fifth-street, from the Bowery to Mangin-street. Also, for the laying of the pavement known as the "Stow Foundation Pavement," at a price not exceeding five dollars per square yard, in Maiden-lane, (throughout,) and in Fifteenth-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue. Bids will be received only from such persons as may be legally authorized to lay these pavements. For further information, apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ROTUNDA CITY HALL PARK, Nov. 10, 1869.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK HERE! NO HUMBUG!—Madame ROSS tells everything; the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor; causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated; shows the likeness of the one you marry. No. 159 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

BEGINS AT 8.
CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD.....Directress.
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 19,
First benefit of MRS. C. R. BERNARD,
IL TROVATORE,
With an excellent cast.
SATURDAY—Matinee at 2 o'clock, FRA DIAVOLO.
SATURDAY EVENING—FAUST.

Popular prices. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats $1.

MONDAY EVENING—Balfe's ever-popular Opera, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL, with Rita Sangalli's Grand Ballet Troupe engaged expressly for this opera.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER.
THIRD WEEK
of the brilliant engagement of
LOTTA,
who will appear in her wonderful portraiture of
LITTLE NELL
AND THE MARCHIONESS.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1869, FOR THE LAST TIME BUT ONE, the piece to be positively withdrawn after Saturday next for the production of further novelties.

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) AFTERNOON, Nov. 20, LAST LITTLE NELL MATINEE.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, LOTTA will appear as

FIRE FLY,

in the great Military Drama of the same name.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

FRENCH THEATRE—ENGLISH DRAMA.

14th-st. & 6th-av., three minutes' walk from Broadway.
A HIT! CROWDED HOUSES!
The great dramatic romance of English life,
LONDON.
EVERY SCENE IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND,
presenting a beautiful and accurate
PANORAMA OF LONDON STREETS.
Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, $1; family circle, 30c.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN BLANCHARD.
NOVELTY. MURDERED WATERMAN AND HIS DOG, DER FREISCHUTZ, RED GNOME SONGS AND DANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &C.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY
AND SATURDAY,
at 2½ o'clock. At night begins at 8.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
First week of the celebrated equestrienne,
PAULINE HINDLEY,
FROM THE ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE,
LONDON.
The great Ali Ben Abdallah Troupe of
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
TWENTY REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
IN THEIR NOVEL AND SURPRISING
ORIENTAL ATHLETIC DIVERSIONS.
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
IN ANIMATED ACTS IN THE CIRCLE.

Admission, 50c.; children under ten, 25c. To reserved seats, 75c.

TAMMANY.—THANKSGIVING WEEK—EXtra Attraction. HANLON BROTHERS, LITTLE BOB, My Turn Next, the Great Act, Le Chapeau Magique, Lilliputian Gladiators in Mid-air, the Little Midgets, Carlton, Sands, La Belle de Saragossa, Ascent of the Glacier, Tot, Lauria, Silvesters.

GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY—Admission, 50c.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS K. JESUP ET AL. VS. THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL.—By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity of the County of New-Hanover, of the State of North Carolina, in the above action:

Michael Cronly, Commissioner, duly appointed by the Court, will sell at public auction, at the door of the Court House in Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina, at 11 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of December, 1869, all that portion of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad which lies within the State of North Carolina, with all the rolling stock, equipments, depots, workshops, materials and everything thereunto pertaining, together with all the rights, privileges, franchises and appurtenances as set forth and more particularly described in the several mortgages mentioned in the proceeding. And at the same time and place, by virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the Fourth Circuit of the State of South Carolina, W. Alston Pringle, duly appointed Commissioner by said Court, will sell all that portion of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company which lies within the State of South Carolina, with all the rolling stock, material and appurtenances above mentioned at auction as aforesaid.

Terms of sale are cash.

The bonds of the said Company secured by the three first mortgages, to wit: The Mortgage to Edward Sanford, dated May 1, 1851. The second mortgage to Edward Sanford, dated March 1, 1853. And the Mortgage to Geo. W. Dargan, dated the 12th of April, 1855, shall be accepted in full as part payment, according to priority of said mortgages. And the bonds of the said Company secured by the mortgage to the said Morris K. Jesup shall be accepted pro rata as part payment in the order of priority established in said mortgage.

M. CRONLY,
W. ALSTON PRINGLE,
Commissioners.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD SALE.—Large lot condemned provisions and clothing.—JOHN G. PERZEL & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, at inspection, provisions and clothing stores, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, (by order Rear Admiral S. W. GODON, Commandant.)

PROVISIONS, viz.—Bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, sugar, tea, coffee, butter, desiccated potatoes, beans, molasses, bread bags, &c.

CLOTHING, viz.—Pea jackets, round jackets, cloth trowsers, satinet do., drawers, satinet flannel sheeting, canvas duck nankin, calf shoes, kip do., boots, over and under shirts, socks, mattresses, blankets, caps, india-rubber shoes, straw hats, comforters, &c.

SMALL STORES, viz.—Soap, beeswax, thread, tape, ribbon, spool cotton, pocket handkerchiefs, needles, thimbles, knives, scissors, razors, soap, shoe and scrub brushes, buttons, combs, mustard, pepper, &c.

The stores can be examined the day before the sale by application at the store rooms Bureau Provisions and Clothing. For further particulars inquire of O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer, No. 5 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—RECEIVER'S SALE.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 20, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade-st.:

OFFICE FURNITURE, comprising desks, bookracks, cane-seat and office furniture; one chest tea, together with shipping lists and other books; also three fine iron chests, made by Herring & Lilly. By order of JOHN SEDGWICK, Receiver.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—United States of America, Massachusetts District, ss.—Boston, Nov. 15, 1869.—Pursuant to a warrant for sale from the District Court for said district, I shall sell at public auction, at New-Bedford, in said district of Massachusetts, on Friday, the 3d day of December next, at 12 o'clock M., the ship *Robert L. Lane*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, libelled in said Court by Charles L. Richards, et al., in a cause of bottomry, and ordered to be sold as aforesaid. For inventory and further particulars apply to Wm. S. Cobb, Deputy United States Marshal, New-Bedford, Mass. GEO. L. ANDREWS, U. S. Marshal, Massachusetts District.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, HOUSTON, CORNER OF GREENE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1869.

I WILL SELL THREE HORSES AT public auction at 1 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, 1869, on the Government ground at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.

JOHN NEWTON, Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., FRIDAY, Nov. 19, at 11 o'clock, within their store—

214 one-third chests Malaga Oranges.
139 one-quarter chests Malaga Lemons.
109 bbls. Almeria Grapes.
108 kegs Almeria Grapes, landing.
365 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, landing.
997 kegs Almeria Grapes.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place,

70,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,

from the Lackawanna Valley, deliverable during December, 1869. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT THE NEW SLEIGH EMPORIUM,

N. E. COR. 42D-ST. AND BROADWAY.

500 sleighs of all styles.
800 robes of all grades.
1,000 dress, street and stable blankets.
Prices lower than any other house.
Call and be convinced.

A.—10 EXPRESS WAGONS, 10 BUSIness wagons, 150 top and open wagons of all descriptions, 5 feed wagons, 200 sleighs, fur and plush robes in great variety, sleigh bells, 2,000 blankets of all grades, 1,000 sets of single and double harness, suitable for all kinds of work, whips, halters, &c., at the cheap stand, Nos. 1,390 and 1,401 Broadway, near 41st-st.

JAMES JENKINS.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR any person wishing a first-class family establishment, consisting of a very fine black horse, sixteen hands high, and an almost new coupe Rockaway and two sets harness; will be sold reasonable, as the owner, a lady, is about going abroad. Can be seen at the stable, No. 122 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY COACH, OR CLOSE carriage, in good order, with patent steps, &c.; price, $750; also, a silver-plated double harness, for $125, and a coupe horse, 16 hands, for $350. Apply at private stable, No. 18 East 38th-st.

PONIES FOR SALE—A PAIR OF PERUvian ponies, only 46 inches high; young, sound, gentle, well matched, and perfect beauties. Can be seen at stable No. 145 Pacific-st., near Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 28 East 40th-st., a first-class lady's saddle horse.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FREDERICK A. MEINECKE has withdrawn this day, by consent, from the firm of OBERSTELLER, FRANKENBERG & CO., doing business at No. 56 Walker-st., New-York City, and that the business will be continued as heretofore by the remaining partners, who have assumed all the liabilities of the said firm, and will collect and receive all the debts and assets thereof.

JOHN A. OBERSTELLER,
E. HENRY FRANKENBERG,
FREDERICK A. MEINECKE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1869.

THANKSGIVING.

(Continued from First Page.)

old belief in God's special providence has been strengthened here far more than elsewhere. His belief that other nations will likewise acknowledge the bounteous providence of God has been verified here. For of this Thanksgiving Day is the testimony. Now seeing thus that the first part of the prophecy of Zechariah—"And the Lord shall be acknowledged as King over the earth"—has been fulfilled in this beloved America, we have reason to hope that the second part will, in the Lord's time, be also fulfilled. "On that day shall the Lord be known as one, and His name shall be one."

Imposing Services at St. Alban's—Solemn High Mass After the Ritualistic Formula—Sermon by Rev. Father Bradley.

The Thanksgiving services at St. Alban's Episcopal Church, Forty-seventh-street and Lexington-avenue, yesterday, were of the highest Ritualistic character, and attracted a very large congregation. The morning prayers began at 10 o'clock, and at their close there was communion service, or what is designated among Ritualists the "mass." Rev. Father MORRILL was celebrant, Rev. Father BRADLEY deacon, and Rev. Father NOYES sub-deacon. Over the altar was an *Agnus Dei*, such as is often seen among the altar ornaments of Roman Catholic churches, and which, in this instance, may be taken to be the altar-piece. Were this a church of the Roman communion the space thus taken up would probably be occupied by a sculptured or pictorial representation of the great English Saint whose name the church bears. On either side of the altar was a large candelabrum, lighted. On the altar itself were numbers of candlesticks, the candles in which were not lighted until the communion service began, when the altar was in one blaze of light, presenting a scene somewhat similar to that exhibited by a Catholic altar during the celebration of a solemn High Mass. The vestments worn by the clergymen were gorgeous in appearance. They are not such as are to be seen in Catholic churches, however. This distinction is peculiarly noticeable in the outer vestment of the celebrant, which, in the Roman Church, is known as the "chasuble," and is entirely open at the sides, being of equal length behind and before, and having an opening in the central or connecting portion, through which it is drawn over the priest's head. The outer vestments of the deacon and sub-deacon are also different from those used in the Roman churches. The main idea on which the Ritualistic vestments are gotten up is, apparently, to strike a medium between those of the Roman and Greek Churches, and are patterned more nearly after the latter than after the former. The services are those laid down in the Book of Common Prayer, and yesterday were mostly all intoned, instead of being simply read. The sub-deacon read the Epistle, and the deacon the Gospel, as at solemn High Mass in the Catholic Church. There is also the *Credo*, (in English, of course,) intoned by the celebrant and sung by the choir; the Preface, before consecration, intoned by the celebrant; the *Pater Noster*, the *Agnus Dei*, the *Gloria in Excelsis*—the latter being sung after, instead of previous to, the consecration—and a *Confiteor Deo*, all in English, and the last mentioned a far different one from the Catholic *Confiteor*, which implies a confession of sin not only to God, but also to "the Blessed Mary, ever virgin; the blessed St. Michael, archangel; the blessed St. John the Baptist, the holy Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, and to all the saints," and beseeching all these "to pray to the Lord our God for me," [the person so publicly confessing.] This form of *confiteor* cannot, of course, be used in the Episcopal Church, because that Church does not hold the doctrine that it is lawful or right to invoke the intercession of the saints. The *lavabo*, or washing of the fingers by the officiating priest after putting the wine in the chalice is done exactly after the manner of the Roman ritual, the attendant acolyte pouring the water. The Elevation of the Host, so prominent a feature of the Catholic service, and the most solemn portion of the Mass in that Church, is here almost entirely omitted. Indeed, the paten containing the consecrated species, and the chalice containing the wine (which bread and wine are, by all Catholics, believed to be, after the words of consecration are pronounced, the real body and blood of Jesus Christ, whole and entire under each form,) are scarcely elevated at all; certainly the act is not done so as to be noticeable, except the worshiper be closely scrutinizing every movement of the celebrant. The Benediction, given in the Catholic Church after the *Ite missa est*, or just before the reading of the last Gospel, was yesterday given by the celebrant in the same manner as in the Roman Communion, by making the sign of the Cross over the people, at which time the worshipers, as in the Catholic Church, all reverently crossed themselves. There was not the genuflexion which invariably is seen in the Catholic Church whenever an attendant passes in front of the altar, except after the ceremony of consecration and while the species remained on the altar; at all other times a simple inclination of the head took the place of this genuflexion—a fact attributable to there being here no tabernacle, as on the Catholic altar, where the Sacred Host is kept at all times, whether Mass is being celebrated or not. Another feature of the Ritualistic service is the bowing of the head whenever the Adorable Name is spoken at any time, whether during the service proper or by the preacher who may be discoursing from the pulpit. In this the Ritualists and Catholics are in full accord.

We have been thus particular in mentioning the main peculiarities of yesterday's service at St. Alban's, in order to correct an erroneous impression entertained by many, to the effect that Episcopal Ritualism and the Catholic ceremonial of the Mass are precisely alike save as to the language accompanying the ceremonies. Any Catholic will see at once that the differences are wide, both as to vestments and ceremonial; but the casual Protestant observer might naturally suppose the ceremonies of these two communions to be more nearly assimilated than they really are.

The sermon yesterday was by Rev. Father BRADLEY, who in an able discourse averred that it was meet and proper to thank God for his manifold mercies, and contended that the most acceptable act of worship whereby men could thus render thanks was by devoutly joining in the sacrifice of the altar. He then went on to elucidate the doctrine of the Holy Eucharist, and made an earnest argument in its defence, taking precisely the same ground that is held by the Catholic Church as to the real presence in the Blessed Sacrament. The musical services were of an excellent character.

Discourse of Rev. A. P. Putnam, at the First Unitarian Church.

"Yes, when they had made them a molten calf and said, This is thy God that brought thee up out of Egypt and had wrought great provocations; yet thou in thy manifold mercies forsookest them not in the wilderness; the pillar of the cloud departed not from them by day to lead them in the way; neither the pillar of fire by night, to shew them light and the way wherein they should go. Thou gavest also thy good Spirit to instruct them, and withheldest not thy manna from their mouth, and gavest them water for their thirst."—Nehemiah, ix., 18, 19, 20.

Mr. PUTNAM began his discourse by saying that large numbers of persons are unhappy because they allow the evils of life to occupy too much of their thoughts, and because they do not remember or recognize sufficiently life's gifts and mercies. In the wider survey of the nation and of general society, we often act and feel in the same way, dwelling so exclusively upon the darker side of things that we lose sight of God's guiding pillars of cloud and fire, His spirit of instruction and life, and the manna and the water, and imagine that as a people we are hastening on to our ruin. There are, indeed, causes for anxiety and fear. The preacher proceeded to give a picture of the more alarming sins and evils of our land and time. Yet, admitting these evils and acknowledging their importance, a vast good, Mr. PUTNAM contended, still remained, and to this he would especially call attention. The Iron Age has not yet come. Astrea and the gods are with us still. Rather God is with us, as He was with the fathers, and with His people of yore. Among the causes or reasons for gratitude and praise are the rescued and expanding Republic, the heroic men and women who are urging it on in the paths of true greatness and renown, and the vast opportunities and facilities it affords to struggling and deserving classes of people. The speaker also dwelt upon the blessings, comforts and sanctities of the home, and upon the instructions and elevating influences that come to us from the better developments of the age, and from the higher teachings of art, literature, science and religion. Above all, he continued, are the fountains of our gratitude touched, as we remember the great spiritual revelations which have been made to us in history, and especially in Jesus Christ, and as we bear in mind the eternal truths and immortal hopes which are thus made our own. So is it seen that however much may have been taken from us, more yet remains. Yes, God remains, and so long as He is with us, we may give thanks and be glad, and should attest our gratitude by being co-workers with Him and His Christ for the redemption of the world from error and sin.

Discourse of Rev. George F. Pentecost at the Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

"Let us come before His presence with thanksgiving."—Psalm xcv., 2.

The preacher said that while it was a day of thanksgiving and gladness, it was also preeminently one of holy joy and religion, one in which all "should bow down and kneel before the Lord," their maker. He then directed the attention of the congregation to the simple theme of "thanksgiving," showing that it was an ordinance approved of God, and Thanksgiving Day should be observed on that account, not alone because the President of the United States or the Governor of this State had recommended it. There was also a peculiar propriety in such a service, because of the utter unworthiness of man to receive the blessings they had at the hands of their Maker. Let them never forget their dependence upon him. The preacher enumerated the special causes for thanksgiving during the past year. The sermon was an hour in length, and at its close the usual thank-offerings for the poor were gathered.

Discourse of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage in the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

"O, give thanks unto the Lord; for He is good; for His mercy endureth forever."—Psalm cxxxvi., 1.

Crowds of passengers leave the City for homes in the country, and thousands have come from the country to mix their rejoicings with kindred in the City on this festal day. Mirth and joy did much abound in all their homes over these happy reunions, especially as the blessings of the past year were passed in review before them in conversation. In the morning the churches resounded with loud hosannas, and in the evening their homes were lighted up with the beaming smiles of the aged and the merry laughter of the young. There was cause for thankfulness on account of a whole world filled with peace and joy. For the first time in many years this nation enjoyed peace. It had been born again, and was living its new life in prosperity and power. Political quarrels had ceased; only in the City and State did we have skirmishing along the lines, but everything looking to a better time—a better hope. The nation had, like a strong ship, passed over an ocean of difficulties; had rode the tempest out nobly, and arrived at her haven of peace in safety. There was a time when the nations of the Old World, (some of them,) looked over at us, and said our ship of State must founder—must go down—could not weather the storm; but it had, and, notwithstanding all these idle predictions, we were safely in port and our independence once more secured. There was peace and unity in the Church. The broken link of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches had been mended; the spirit of union was restored, and then they were able to sit round the same ecclesiastical fireside and make merry over what had been done. Soon they might expect to rejoice over the nuptials of the Methodists North and the Methodists South into one communion, for the spirit of civil and religious liberty was marching on. During the year the harvests had been unusually abundant, our fisheries had been successful, our wealth had increased, and our national debt had been greatly reduced. Amid all these causes for thanksgiving they should remember the wants of the suffering poor. As they of that congregation sat down to their sumptuous feasts, let them not grieve as they looked over toward the vacant chairs, for God had enabled them to endure every loss with that fortitude and strength which only the comforts and consolations of a free Gospel could impart, and let them rejoice in that they who had gone hence were celebrating a better and happier thanksgiving in the mansions of the skies.

Discourse of Rev. Dr. Hodge before the Congregations of the Eastern Baptist and the First Baptist Mariners' Churches.

"But can ye not discern the signs of the times."—Matt., xvi., 3.

The sermon was begun with an allusion to the improvements of the age, which were progressing with a rapidity quite astonishing, grand results being accomplished, which a few years ago were not thought of as possibilities—in all of which we can see our Heavenly Father's hand. Notwithstanding this, however, there are clouds dark and threatening; and we have our times of tribulation, we are to discern the signs of the times, and one of these signs is the corruption which is manifest in all the political parties. There is difficulty in exercising the right of franchise, our elections are a farce, and integrity is trodden under foot in our streets, men are elevated to high places, who scruple not to enrich themselves by plundering the public treasury. The Church is called upon to cry out against the gross iniquity of our times. The speaker adverted to Ritualism being substituted in place of pure religion, and worldliness as prolific sources of evil in our day. The epithet "old fogy" might be applied to him, but he was satisfied to remain an old fogy when the age was going to the devil. Then Doctor then referred to the activity of anti-Christ, which he defined as not being particularly Romanism, but whatever opposed Christ, and concluded by speaking of the opposition to the reading of the Bible, which is now being agitated in Cincinnati, remarking that it was the first gun fired by this Sumter, and it will be agitated in New-York. The time is coming when all that is dear to us will be menaced. "Gird your loins" for the fray.

Discourse of Rev. Dr. Willet, at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

"The Lord loveth the gates of Zion more than all the blessings of Jacob."—Psalm lxxxvi., 2.

The preacher said society has no institution whose history has shown fruits like those of the Church. It is not only preëminent in excellence and authority, but peculiar in its progressiveness. This sublime establishment, after suffering an antagonism for several centuries, has maintained a unity truly astonishing. The preparations at the building of the Temple could not but impress the mind that the hand of God was at that time writing the history of the Church. If He, in His divine skill, devised the work of erecting the Temple, the Church, then, is the work of His own supervision, for it is but natural that God should be interested in the cause of this grand engine of reform. Jacob was the favored of the Almighty. His progeny had become known and were respected. God had favored him, but it was all for Zion's sake—Jerusalem was the glory of the land and God the glory of the Temple. The Church has been borne through the different stages of the earth by Divine agency. The preacher reviewed the history of the Church, and the reasons which Christians have for thanking God for his dispensations.

Discourse of Rev. Dr. Andrews, in the South Third-street M. E. Church, Williamsburg.

"For thou art a holy people unto the Lord thy God; the Lord thy God hath chosen thee to be a special people unto Himself, above all people that are upon the face of the earth."—Deuteronomy, vii., 6.

After dwelling on the mission of America, which, he said, was to secure the rights of man, the education of the masses not only of our own but of other countries, and the evangelization of the world, the preacher alluded to the question of the Bible in our public schools, and took the ground that as the State had no right to interfere with the religious rights of the people, so none of its institutions should in any way or to any extent be involved by the use of any religious book. Let the Bible be expunged from the common schools, and thus would be wiped away the flimsy excuse for upholding an alien religion at the expense of the State. The Bible read by irreligious principals, as many of our teachers were, could hardly be fraught with good. He deemed it best on every reasonable ground that the sacred regard we entertained for that great Book of books should inspire us with a determination to save it from misuse and abuse in our schools, and, most of all, not to make it a rock of offence and stumbling for others as well as for ourselves.

Presbyterian Reunion Services.

The congregations of the University-place Presbyterian Church (New School) and the Mercer-street Church (Old School) assembled yesterday morning in the former church. The meeting excited considerable interest on account of the recent reunion of the two bodies. Dr. R. R. BOOTH, of the Mercer-street Church, conducted the devotional exercises, and Rev. A. H. KELLOGG preached the sermon, selecting his text from Deuteronomy, xxvi., 1—11, inclusive. The preacher gave a lucid description of the Jewish feasts, particularly that of the feast of ingathering. He said that the observance of this day was not a modern institution, but had its origin in these festival occasions of the Hebrew ritual. The Jewish festival signalized many things, one of which was gratitude to the Divine Being for help and guidance in all undertakings for the promotion of truth, and materially expressed in the offer of first fruits. He commented upon the importance of setting aside a day of special prayer and thanksgiving for prosperity and happiness vouchsafed them during the past year, but they particularly, as a body, should doubly rejoice at the reunion of the two branches of their Church. The benefits to be derived from this reunion could not adequately be conceived, but the Presbyterian body would exercise in future great power in the religious field.

Observances in Brooklyn.

The day was observed in Brooklyn with the usual feasting. The churches were well attended in the morning, and the places of amusement in the afternoon and evening had large audiences. The children of the Eastern District Industrial School received their turkey dinner and pumpkin pies in their new home, the Pease Mansion, in South Third-street, near Fourth. At St. Ann's Church the first Thanksgiving chimes of the Brooklyn Heights were rung.

The following is the Thanksgiving Proclamation of the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Nov. 15, 1869.

The President of the United States and the Governor of the State having designated Thursday, Nov. 18, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, I do hereby recommend to my fellow-citizens the due observance of the same. While we, in common with the people of the whole country, have abundant cause for thanksgiving for the prosperity which as a nation we have enjoyed the past year, we have especial cause to return our acknowledgment, as citizens of Brooklyn, for the manifold blessings which during the same period have been extended to our city.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

Everything passed off pleasantly in Brooklyn, and there were no disturbances worthy of record. The Lockitt Guards made a street parade, after which they enjoyed themselves by shooting and feasting at East New-York.

Thanksgiving in New-Jersey.

The day was celebrated throughout the State of New-Jersey with becoming spirit. Feasts in which the turkey figured prominently, family and social reunions among relatives and friends long separated, political sermons from the pulpit [illegible] general order of the day.

IN HUDSON COUNTY

several of the churches were opened. In the First Baptist Church, Grove-street, near Wayne, in Jersey City, an appropriate sermon was preached from the text, "O, give thanks unto the Lord." In the First Presbyterian Church, on Washington-street, the union of the two branches of the Church was made the subject of thanksgiving. In the Third Reformed Church, on Hamilton-square, also services were held.

In addition there were parades, through the streets, of several target companies. Company E, of the Fourth Regiment N. G., S. N. J., went to Greenville; the Lincoln Guard to East Newark, and the Houndtown Rangers, after having paraded the streets of Jersey City in masquerade, to Paterson for rifle practice.

At the various places of amusement special programmes were announced, and at other places balls and *soirées* were held. The Jersey City Turnverein had a hop at Turn Halle, the Clipper Association and Washington Engine Company each a ball at Cooper's Hall, and the Central Railroad engineers had another at the Bay Shore House.

In Hoboken, the Liberty Guards went upon an excursion to South Orange. The Washington Muffins had a masquerade parade to the Elysian Fields. The exercises at the Fields were novel and interesting. There was first a sack race. There was then a trial of skill in the use of the brace and bit. It was provided that all winners of prizes should carry their prizes home with them; and the prizes consisted of living pigs, dead pigs, &c. The day's amusement was concluded by a first-class dinner at the Colonnade House. The affair was witnessed by a large concourse. Not a few of the people of the city, however, visited the race grounds at Secaucus, and witnessed the trials of speed there made.

The inmates of all the charitable and reformatary institutions throughout the county were supplied with food more than usually choice.

Thanksgiving Day passed off very quietly in Newark yesterday. With the exception of an hour or two in the early part of the day, business was entirely suspended. Religious services were attended by large congregations at most of the churches in the forenoon. The after part of the day and evening were devoted to interesting discussion of turkey and other pleasant subjects. In the evening numerous balls, parties and social reunions took place.

THE DAY ELSEWHERE.

At the National Capital—The President's Dinner—Sermons in the Churches.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Thanksgiving Day was universally observed in this city. The Departments were closed, business was suspended, and services were held in nearly all the churches. There were many family gatherings after the good custom of New-England. At the President's House a considerable company of the personal friends of Mr. and Mrs. GRANT, among them several officers of the old staff, with their wives, set down to a family dinner. The sermons of the day took the usual range. Dr. NEWMAN in the Metropolitan Church, discoursed eloquently on national topics and religion combined; Dr. SUNDERLAND in the First Presbyterian, discoursed with his usual force on the present phase of the Christian world, and Dr. RANKIN in the First Congregational Church, drew eloquent poetical and yet most truthful pictures of the New-England homes and the New-England Thanksgiving. The weather was bright and bracing, and the day altogether more of a holiday than Thanksgiving Days were wont to be in this latitude.

Business Suspended in Boston—General Observance in Baltimore—The Day in Other Cities.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Thanksgiving Day was observed in the good old-fashioned style. Business was entirely suspended, and the churches well filled in the morning. The theatres were overflowed in the afternoon and evening, and there were many family gatherings and other social intercourse appropriate to the occasion. The weather was pleasant.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—Thanksgiving Day was very generally observed here to-day. The public offices and places of business were closed, and the churches open for service.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—The Merchants' Exchange, Post Office, the Courts and all public offices were closed to-day, and business was generally suspended. Services were held in all of the churches, and the day was observed in a quiet and decorous manner.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Thanksgiving Day was generally observed here. Public offices were closed and private business almost entirely suspended. Divine service was held in the churches of all denominations. Various military organizations paraded in the afternoon.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 18.—To-day was observed as a national holiday. Work was suspended in the departments here. The Maryland Base-Ball Club of Baltimore arrived here this morning, and played a picked nine from the Fort. Score—Maryland, 29; Picked Nine, 3.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 18.—To-day was partially observed as Thanksgiving Day.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 18.—Thanksgiving Day was generally observed. Places of business were all closed. Service was held in all the churches. Fifteen members of the Washington Press arrived this morning, and were entertained by the members of the Press of this city at the Spottswood Hotel. They return to-morrow.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 18.—To-day was generally observed as Thanksgiving Day. Most of the business houses were closed, and service was held at the various churches.

SHAM AND SHODDY.

Lecture by O. H. Tiffany, D. D.

Rev. O. H. TIFFANY, D. D., formerly of Chicago, now of New-Brunswick, N. J., lectured last evening at the Thirtieth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, on "Sham and Shoddy, or the Pretences of Modern Life." This, he said, was a singular age, a fast age, and people nowadays were fast and singular people; and one singularity of Americans was that they wished to see themselves rather exhibited than criticised, and their laughter was one of the most singular performances imaginable. A people who could laugh at accidents must have good points, and a people having good points with foibles and weaknesses, become oftentimes very bad people. Americans, too, frequently made a parade of weaknesses of which they ought to be ashamed, and if a European crossed the Atlantic he was condemned as jealous and envious of prosperity if he spoke slightingly of this country. One peculiarity of this age was that people were getting the wisdom of serpents—obtaining the most show for their money, and not the most value. Reading a description of a very ordinary house, with very ordinary furniture, for sale, he found the building described as a palatial mansion; vestibules floored with marble mosaic, which were in reality made of baked clay; valuable oil paintings, in which the oil was the most valuable, and which were probably made by the same gentleman who daubed the gallery of art inside the street cars. A little house and lot would be called a villa—because it was a villainous arrangement. Going inside, he obtains a cup of coffee made from imitative stuff, to the invention of which he made no objection, because a man who made two blades of grass grow where only one grew before was considered a public benefactor. He drank out of china cups, surrounded by imitation silver articles. And yet he considered these shams ought to be encouraged, because they made everything bright and clear. Then for the women, there was lace that, if real, would cost $250 a foot; but, thank God, there was an imitation article by means of which women were enabled to spare themselves the necessity of continually running into debt. Then there were Canton shawls that John Chinaman never saw, Indian silk that never crossed the Equator, and furs that would astonish the animals whose names they bore. Ladies get married; the feast and display were stunning, but the most of the articles exhibited were borrowed. There were sham chignons, sham rats and mice in front, and sham pictures in which the arrangement of perspective and prospective was absurd. There were hypocrites who loved to give charity publicly, but would order the arrest of a little fellow who might ask him for alms privately. Then there were people with sham consciences, who abused gambling, yet speculated themselves, who would not go to a theatre, but to a museum, and would condemn usury when they were not concerned themselves. There were sham authors and contributors, sham individuals who were supposed to have the wisdom of the owl, sham talkative men, sham teachers and clergymen, sham men of letters and science who became famous and infamous by advertising; lawyers who practiced only in saloons, and squires who could not draw a lease, artists who could only whitewash, and military men, who, as ANNA DICKINSON said, wore military boots with bows in front. But there was one enormous sham—trading on the sufferings and necessities of the nation, and the name of that crime was known as shoddy. Shoddy was a worthless article supplied generally during the war to the poor soldiers, who were [actually] shoddied to death. In supplying that shoddy in the shape of clothes, &c., men had grown rich, but the glory of the soldier whom they injured would live long after the wealth of the robber and his family have passed into other hands. Only very recently he saw one of these shoddy families in Saratoga, eating a breakfast of beef and cutlets with white gloves on their hands. Shoddy bought the church whose pastor had spent some time in European travel. There never was an instance in which Shoddy was first in devotion or remarkable for heroic valor; but his day was gradually passing by, and people were beginning to indulge more in facts and not in fancies.

THE REFORM CLUB.

Address of S. P. Andrews on Universology.

A small audience gathered at Plimpton Hall last evening to listen to an address by Mr. STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS on the subject of Reform. In the course of his remarks the gentleman made use of the following language, which may be understood if it may:

"The Pantarchy is a society, already some years in existence germinally, whose special sphere of operations it is to plan and effect the practical unity of all other religious, political and social institutions and movements throughout the whole world, and so to found the future planetary nation, or the United States of the World. The leading officer of the Pantarchy is necessarily self-elected, or a volunteer, as there is as yet no working constituency of the new nation, except the small body of adherents which the self-constituted chief may be fortunate enough to draw to his immediate standard for the purpose of fostering and forwarding the ulterior idea. The instrumentality relied on to effect the result aimed at is the new science of universology, by which it is believed that it will, for the first time, become practicable to reconcile and render coöperative all the different parties, sects and minor nationalities of the world in one grand and beneficent nationality. To effect this grand reconciliation is the special function assumed by the Pantarchy, which should, therefore, furnish the scientific law of organization to all the divisions, or segments, of the grand army of human progression. In other words, it is the object of the Pantarchy to bring about, by scientific adjustments, a general unity and coöperation ultimately among all the several portions of mankind, but especially and immediately among the different organizations and combined movements which now exist confusedly among reformers themselves, whose main object—the amelioration of the condition of humanity—is confessedly the same. The method proposed is not that of dissolving or hindering any of those special movements, but that of combining them in a grand army of reform, of which the special movements will be recognized, and coöperative divisions or sections, each covering the ground of their own specialty. First, an army of moral and intellectual conquest, it is believed that this immense body of reformers, if they can exhibit the competency merely to organize themselves, may rise almost immediately into the all-powerful and recognized spiritual government of the world. The Pantarchy is, therefore, a new specialty among reformers, which specialty is the generality or universality in question. It will endeavor through universal science, specialized as the science of organization, and through integralism or all-sidedness, as a philosophy, to educe a central and organic unity out of the infinite and divergent variety of the grand progressive movements of this age."

Arrest of a River Pirate—Recovery of Stolen Property.

For several days past the Headquarters detectives knew that a quantity of chronometers, barometers and French clocks in fancy cases were being offered for sale in different parts of the City, at prices far beneath the real value of the goods. Detectives EUSTACE, TILLY and TULLY took the matter in hand, and traced the goods through various channels to the possession of MICHAEL SHANNON, a notorious river thief, residing on the top floor of the premises at the southeast corner of Houston and West streets. They paid SHANNON a visit at an early hour yesterday morning, found him in bed, and secured him without much resistance. In searching the premises these officers found a trunk and packages containing about $2,000 worth of property similar to that already described, which they removed, with their prisoner, to the Central Office. SHANNON will be detained there until an effort to find an owner is made.

Among the property was found a French cavalry pistol, pierced in the chamber for eighteen charges, a most formidable and unique weapon. This revolver and one of REMINGTON'S make were both loaded, and near at hand, though SHANNON could not use them, owing to his being so effectually surprised. The prisoner stated that the goods were left with him by a party whose name he refuses to divulge.

Assaults and Affrays.

MARTIN GERMAN quarreled with his wife CATHERINE, yesterday, at No. 39 Elm-street, when he seized a hatchet and struck her several times on the head, causing severe and dangerous scalp wounds. The wounded woman was attended by a physician, and removed to Bellevue Hospital. The husband was arrested and locked up in the Sixth Ward Station House.

A desperate affray occurred yesterday afternoon at Bellevue Garden between the members of two rival target companies, called the "Carrol Rangers" and the "Garryowen Guards." Two or three of the guardsmen were severely handled, and removed to their homes by friends. No arrests were made.

JAMES DERMODY, SIMON THOMAS and CHARLES MCCABE, all noted young Fourth Ward roughs, made an assault yesterday on the shoe store of WM. LILLIE, at No. 3 Rose-street. The shoemaker and his journeyman, RUDOLPH HANKE, resisted the attack as best they might, when DERMODY was struck on the head by a last and severely wounded. All three of the rowdies were arrested.

Base Ball—Eckfords vs. Mutuals.

A match took place yesterday afternoon at the Union grounds, Williamsburg, between the Eckford and Mutual Clubs. There was quite a large attendance of spectators. The ground was rather slippery, in consequence of the late heavy rains. Much interest was shown in the match, and the good players were frequently applauded. The betting was not very active, as the course of the game was decidedly against the Mutuals. The following was the record:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
Eckford	3	0	1	0	6	0	1	1—11
Mutual	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0—4

Robbery on a Street Car.

While PATRICK MURPHY, of No. 145 Fourth-avenue, was riding up town last evening in a Forty-second-street cross-town car, in company with his wife and children, an unknown man, fashionably dressed, who sat near them, managed to cut the strap of a leather satchel which Mrs. MURPHY carried on her arm, and escaped with it from the car before the larceny was discovered. The satchel contained a set of false teeth, a gold watch and chain valued at $170, and a pair of gold bracelets valued at $75. Mr. MURPHY notified the Police, who have but slight hopes of discovering the adroit thief.

The Democratic Union (Smith-Ely) Judiciary Conventions.

The Democratic Union Judiciary Nominating Conventions met last evening with the following result:

Jud'l Dist.	For Police Justice.	For Civil Justice.
2d	Joseph Dowling.	Thomas Kivling.
3d	John Cox.	Arthur J. Delaney.
7th	John Cavanagh.	No nomination.
8th	Thos. A. Ledwith.	Thos. W. Pitman.
9th	Wm. L. Wiley.	Michael Halloran.

The other four Conventions adjourned without nominating.

Sixteenth Ward Republican Nominations.

At a meeting held on Wednesday evening, at No. 250 Eighth-avenue, Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER was unanimously nominated for Alderman of the Sixteenth Ward, and SAMUEL BARCLAY for Assistant Alderman. Mr. SPENCER responded, accepting the nomination.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The firm of JACOB STINER & Co., of this City, treated their employes to a fine dinner yesterday, at BANGS' restaurant, on Broadway. The venerable head of the firm and his son and son-in-law sat at the head of the table, along which were ranged over 100 men employed in the various stores of the firm. The occasion was one of the highest enjoyment, and speeches were made exhibiting the most hearty confidence and esteem existing between employers and employed.

THOMAS M. BROWN, of No. 388 Pearl-street, caused the arrest of LELE JOHNSON, a sailor, who stole from him a silver watch valued at $[illegible]. When the prisoner was arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs he was fully committed for trial on his own confession.

THEODORE BELLOWS, of No. 62 Charlton-street, aged 61, made a desperate attempt yesterday to leap from a second-story window while suffering from delirium tremens. He was prevented and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

WM. H. UMAN fell in Chatham-street yesterday, suffering with heart disease. The Police removed him to Duane-street Hospital.

GUSTAVE BOETTGER, aged 33, a German cigar maker, dropped dead last night at the corner of Bayard and Christie streets. The Coroners were notified.

MARY GALLAGHER, an infant, died suddenly, yesterday, at No. 77 Forsyth-street.

ANNA JACKSON, aged 24, fell from the stoop of her residence, No. 153 Thompson-street, and sustained such injuries as caused death in a few hours.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in a small frame house, in Manhattan-street, near Tenth-avenue, owned by Patrolman JOHN FLYNN. Damage $50. The flames originated from a stove-pipe running through the roof. Another fire occurred at No. 1[illegible] West Thirty-fourth-street, occupied by H. S. FAY, caused by the window curtains taking fire from a gas jet. Damage $[illegible]; fully insured.

RACHEL SIMPSON died suddenly yesterday at No. 191 Mulberry-street. Coroner ROLLINS was notified.

Westchester County.

During the brief sitting of the Court of General Sessions for Westchester County, at Bedford, this week, JOSEPH FOGERTY was tried and found guilty of perjury, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. JOHN S. KING was sent to Sing Sing for one year for breaking into the store of LYON BROTHERS, at Katonah, a few weeks ago.

The firemen of engines Nos. 1 and 3, of Yonkers, yesterday contested in throwing water from their respective engines for a purse of $400. At the recent annual parade of the Yonkers Fire Department Engine Company No. 1 carried off the prize, which circumstance somewhat nettled the boys of No. 3, and they finally challenged the members of No. 1 to another and decisive trial, which was accepted, and resulted in No. 3 coming off the victors. A large concourse of citizens assembled to witness the sport, and great interest was manifested by the friends of both companies in the result of the contest.

Justice HAUPTMAN held an inquest yesterday on the body of a boy, 4 years old, son of Mr. THOMAS NEWETT, of Schuyler-street, Melrose, who came to his death by falling into a cistern and being drowned. The child was missed for several hours, without any trace of him being found; finally a neighbor recollected having seen him go toward the cistern with something in his hand, and on dragging the cistern the body was brought up. Verdict of accidental drowning was rendered by the jury.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 18—5 P. M.—Consols opened and closed at 93⅜.

American Securities opened and closed as follows:

	Opening.	Closing.
Five-twenties of 1862	83⅜	83⅜
Five-twenties of 1865	82⅜	82⅜
Five-twenties of 1867	83¾	83¾
Ten-forties	78	78

Railway Stocks steady. Illinois Central closed at 99½; Erie opened at 20⅜, and closed at 20⅜; Atlantic and Great Western closed at 26½.

Specie in Bank of England has increased £132,000 during the week.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 18.—Five-twenties quiet at 89⅛@89⅜.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Bourse strong; Rentes opened at 71f. 70c., and closed at 71f. 75c.

Metallic reserve of Bank of France has increased 7,000,000f. during the week.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—5 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened buoyant and closed firm at the following rates: Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were on speculation and export.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed dull; California White Wheat, 9s. 9d.

Cheese 68s. 6d. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 3d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 18—5 P. M.—Sugar dull. Tallow, 47s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 61s. 3d.

HAVRE, Nov. 18.—Cotton opened active and firm for on spot and afloat; on spot, 140f.; afloat, 132f.; the market closed quiet.

ANTWERP, Nov. 18.—Petroleum opened flat at 60¼f., and closed flat at 60¼f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—COTTON active and firmer; Middling, 24¼c.@24¾c.; sales 5,100 bales; receipts, 3,650 bales; exports, to Havre, 2,988 bales. FLOUR quiet. CORN scarce; White, $1 25. OATS, 62c.@64c. BRAN, $1 30. HAY scarce; held at $35. Mess PORK firmer at $31 50. BACON, 17¼c.@20¼c.@20⅜c. LARD, 17¾c.@19¼c. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. WHISKY, $1 18. COFFEE unchanged. GOLD, 27⅛. EXCHANGE—New-York sight, ¼ discount.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 18.—COTTON—To-day being a holiday, very little was done; sales, 65 bales; Middlings, 24c.; receipts, 1,756 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,481 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 50@$1 55 for choice. LEGAL TENDERS, 79.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 18.—COTTON—Very little done; sales, 150 bales; receipts, 366 bales; Middling, 23⅛c.@23⅜c.

[Advertisement.]

The long agony is over! The vail has been removed from the Vanderbilt bronze, revealing the old Commodore without a hat. He should have had one in his hand, modeled after one of KNOX's superb tiles, and then he would have been completely rigged. By the way, we saw Van at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, the day before the ceremony, selecting a hat, with which he departed, smiling serenely.

[Advertisement.]

Fine Silver-plated Ware, elegant designs, suitable for wedding and holiday presents, now offered at retail. J. L. HARLEM & CO., No. 41 Maiden-lane.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Malta	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Donau	Nov. 18	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Paraguay	Nov. 20	New-York	London.
Iowa	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL.

Alaska	Nov. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of London*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Aspinwall, Panama, and South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Alaska*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 51 | Sun sets..... 4 39 | Moon rises. 5 55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 59 | Gov. Island. 8 08 | Hell Gate.. 9 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 18.

Arrived.

Steamship Borussia, (N. G.,) Hebich, Hamburg, Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steamship Tarifa, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool, Nov. 1, Queenstown, 3d, and Boston, 17th, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Price, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to James Hand.

Brig Lizzie H. Kimball, (of Newburyport,) Stupell, Montego Bay, Jamaica, 20 ds., with logwood, &c., to Henry De Cordova & Co.—vessel to Lunt Bros. Had strong W. and N. W. winds throughout the passage; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras. Sld. in co. with schr. Julia A. Decker, for Ruantem Island.

Brig Albatross, (N. G.,) Beckwoldt, Rio Janeiro, 62 ds., with coffee to Napier Welsford & Co. Crossed the Equator Oct. 5 in lon. 37; was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. W. winds.

Brig Excelsior, Mayer, of and from Bermuda, 8 ds., in ballast to Duncan McCool. Had strong northerly winds during the passage. Sld. in co. with schr. Carn, for New-York. Saw two schooners ashore between Barnegat and the Tavern Houses.

Brig J. Morton, (Br.,) Knowlton, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig George Downs, (of Barbados,) Lanfare, Demerara 28 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Experienced a succession of W. and S. W. gales for the past 14 ds. Brig Scotland sailed on previous day for New-York.

Brig Athalaska, (of Halifax,) Langenberg, Port Morant, Ja., 28 ds., with bambo to A. Kemp—vessel to A. H. Solomon & Co. Has had N. W. gales the entire passage; lost and split sails.

Brig Manson, (of Searsport,) Gilkey, Rio Janeiro, Sept. 5, with coffee to Brown Bros. & Co. Crossed the Equator Oct. 5. Has had strong N. W. gales from lat. 30; lost main topgallant mast and split sails.

Brig Nellie, Owens, Caibarien 8 ds., with sugar to Roche Bros. & Coffey. Sld. in co. with [illegible]

[illegible] at 4 A. M. [illegible] compelling us to [illegible] to prevent us from going [illegible]. During the gale lost jib and topmast stays [illegible] and close reefed maintopsail, [illegible]. The barometer gave no previous indication of the gale, although during two hours it fell from [illegible] to 29.40.

Bark Prindsesse, Alexandria, (of St. Croix,) Verden, Old Harbor, Jamaica, 21 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to Roche Bros. & Coffey. Had strong W. and N. W. winds the entire passage. Left in port brig Mary Grace, for New-York in 4 ds.; brig Sallie Brown sailed from Kingston for New-York 2 ds. previously.

Bark Leader, (Br.,) Reid, Malaga, Sept. 23, with fruit to W. C. Ward—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Has had N. W. gales the entire passage. Nov. 6, lat. 37 16, lon. 68, had a gale from N. W., carrying away foremast and top gallantmast; Nov. 13, lat. 36 51, lon. 70 10, in a gale from N. W., lost mainmast, fore yard, all the head gear, lost foresail and received other damage.

Bark Lorena, (of Stockton,) Berry, Guantanamo 16 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to master. Has had N. W. gales for 14 ds.; Nov. 11, lat. 30 17, lon. 72 [illegible], spoke brig L. L. Sturges, bound N.

Bark John Griffin, Downey, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Has had N. and N. W. winds almost the whole passage; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Keokuk, Gates, Demerara 21 ds., with sugar to John Rowe & Son. Was 21 ds. N. of lat. 30, with constant N. W. gales; Oct. 27, lat. 31, lon. 72, experienced a heavy N. W. gale, lasting 48 hours, during which split jib and foresail and carried away bowsprit head gear. Left in port schr. Nellie and bark St. Lawrence, for New-York next day, and brig Harry, for New-York in 5 ds.

Schr. Ella Howell, (of Nassau,) Roberts, Nassau, Oct. 29, via Charleston, Nov. 12, with mdse. to James B. Evans. Nov. 4, Charleston, bearing W. 80 miles, experienced a heavy N. E. gale, during which carried away mainmast, and was obliged to put into that port for repairs.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, Blanchard, St. John, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to S. W. Lewis. Had strong N. W. winds the whole passage. Left in port schr. Willie Dill, to sail for Arecibo on the 2d inst.; brig Harriet had just arrived out from Bridgeport.

Schr. Carrie F. Clark, Bahn, Martinique, via Grand Capnan, Oct. 27, with logwood to G. Wessels. Left no vessels. Has had N. W. gales the entire passage; lost deck load, stove bulwarks, split sails and sprung aleak.

Schr. Convoy, Tracy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. E. M. Partridge, Murphy, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Richard Bullwinkle, French, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mahaska, Bates, Milbridge, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Nellie Treat, Simpson, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Gildersleeve, Providence.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Hale, Norwalk, for Rondout.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Donau, for Bremen; Malta, for Liverpool; Eagle, for Havana; General Barnes, for Savannah; Magnolia, for Charleston; Fau-kee, for Bermuda; Saratoga, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 18.—Sld. steamers Weybosset, for New-York; Saragossa, for New-York; brigs J. A. Devereax, for Boston; Moneca, for Providence; schrs. Ida Birdsall, for New-York; Addie Fuller, for Georgetown, S. C.; David Collins, for Wilmington, Del.; Mary M. Frances, for Havre.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—Arr. steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg, with 100 emigrants.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—Cld. ship Great Admiral, for Hong Kong, with 6,900 bbls of flour.

Sld., ships India, for Liverpool, with 40,000 sacks of wheat; Gen. Burch, for Cork.

Arr., ship Huguenot, from Boston.

17th.—Arr., ships Maturn, from Androssen, and Leruians, from Sydney.

Cld., ships Bridgewater, for New-York, with 38,000 sacks of barley; George Gilroy, for Liverpool, with 23,000 sacks of barley; bark Lizzie and Rosa, for Sidney, with 5,250 barrels of flour.

Sld., ship Great Admiral, for Kong Kong; bark Robert Surcouf, for Iquique.

Spoken, &c.

Anna Camp—Ship, (of Bath,) hence for Bremen, who reported losing nearly all her sails, forward house on deck stove; repaired damages and proceeded on her voyage.—(By pilot boat W. H. Aspinwall, 15 miles off Sandy Hook, on the 17th inst.)

Winnifred—Bark, (Br.,) 64 ds. from Rio Janeiro, for Baltimore, who reported being 34 ds. off the Capes of Virginia.

Malata—Barkantine, from Malaga, for New-York, Nov. 16, lat 36, lon. 73.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

GLASGOW, Nov. 18.—The steamship St. David, from Quebec, arrived in the Clyde.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 18.—The steamship Virginia, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

$200,000

READY-MADE, MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING.

LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO F. B. BALDWIN,)
70 AND 72 BOWERY,
(NEAR CANAL-ST.)
CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SUITS AND CAPE OVERCOATS.

CARBOLIC LAUNDRY SOAP.
UNEQUALLED FOR FAMILY USE.
(PATENTED.)
BOWMAN & BLEWETT,
NO. 59 BARCLAY-ST.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC SOAPS AND COMPOUNDS.

LOW PRICES.

WHITE DINNER SETS, new Limoge shapes, 137 pieces, $25. Smaller size sets proportionally low in price.
WHITE TOILET SETS, 11 pieces, $3 20.
WHITE TEA SETS, 44 pieces, $4.
GOOD WATER GOBLETS, per dozen, $1 50.
GOOD WINE GLASSES, per dozen, $1.
All other goods in our line equally low. Goods packed for the country, or forwarded by express C. O. D.
WASHINGTON HADLEY'S,
Middle Cooper Institute Block,
3d and 4th avs., between 7th and 8th sts.
Send for Illustrated Photograph and Catalogue of Limoge Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, mailed free.

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.
CAPITAL STOCK..........$[illegible]
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$[illegible]

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific Roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business, (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country. The greater part of the road is now finished, and the balance will be completed and thoroughly equipped by the 1st of January next.

Over two-thirds of the loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 96 and accrued interest in currency, at which price they pay about 10 per cent. interest in currency—50 per cent. more than Governments. The high premium which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justifies the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clause of the bond a valuable option.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application by the undersigned financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

TIFFANY & CO.
ARE OPENING DAILY THEIR
IMPORTATIONS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.

VENETIAN GLASS.
A small collection of this
Rare and Beautiful Glass,
OF THE
STYLE OF THE XVITH CENTURY.
ENAMELLED, FILIGREE AND COLORED THREAD,
Vases, Coups, Ewers,
Bottles, Boudoir Mirrors,
THE FIRST OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS COUNTRY,
JUST RECEIVED.
550 and 552 Broadway.

IRON FRONTS
FOR BUILDINGS.
J. L. Jackson & Bro.,
IRON WORKS, 28TH-ST., 2D-AV. AND 29TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
The public are requested to examine our new style of iron fronts, with brick backing, at a slight advance in cost, of a Philadelphia brick front. See buildings No. 25 Chatham-st., block on 1st-av., between 53d and 54th sts.; also, 78th-st. and 3d-av.
Particular attention paid to manufacture of fine iron work.

ELEGANT STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES,
AT
F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
All goods warranted. Between Bowery and 2d-av.

THE "BERRIAN"
HOUSE-FURNISHING WAREROOMS,
now offer a complete assortment of
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